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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

9
10 JENNIFER B NGUYEN, *et al.*,

11 *Plaintiffs,*

12 v.

13 TRAVELERS CASUALTY INSURANCE
COMPANY OF AMERICA, *et al.*,

14 *Defendants.*

CASE NO. 2:20-cv-00597-BJR

ORDER GRANTING MOTIONS TO
DISMISS

15 WADE K MARLER DDC, *et al.*,

16 *Plaintiffs,*

17 v.

18 ASPEN AMERICAN INSURANCE
COMPANY,

19 *Defendant.*

CASE NO. 2:20-cv-00616-BJR

20
21 PACIFIC ENDODONTICS PS, *et al.*,

22 *Plaintiffs,*

23 v.

24 OHIO CASUALTY INSURANCE
COMPANY, *et al.*,

25 *Defendants.*

CASE NO. 2:20-cv-00620-BJR

1 MARIO D CHORAK DMD PS, *et al.*,)
2 *Plaintiffs,*)
3 v.)
4 HARTFORD CASUALTY INSURANCE)
5 COMPANY, *et al.*,)
6 *Defendants.*)

CASE NO. 2:20-cv-00627-BJR

7 MARK GERMACK DDS,)
8 *Plaintiff,*)
9 v.)
10 DENTISTS INSURANCE COMPANY)
11 *Defendant.*)

CASE NO. 2:20-cv-00661-BJR

12 KARA MCCULLOCH DMD MSD PLLC,)
13 *et al.,*)
14 *Plaintiffs,*)
15 v.)
16 VALLEY FORGE INSURANCE)
17 COMPANY, *et al.*,)
18 *Defendants.*)

CASE NO. 2:20-cv-00809-BJR

19 ASPEN LODGING GROUP LLC, *et al.*,)
20 *Plaintiffs,*)
21 v.)
22 AFFILIATED FM INSURANCE)
23 COMPANY,)
24 *Defendant.*)

CASE NO. 2:20-cv-01038-BJR

25 VITA COFFEE LLC, *et al.*,)
Plaintiffs,)
v.)

CASE NO. 2:20-cv-01079-BJR

1 FIREMAN’S FUND INSURANCE)
COMPANY, *et al.*,)

2)
3 Defendants.)

4 LA COCINA DE OAXACA LLC,)

5 *Plaintiff,*)

6 v.)

7 TRI-STATE INSURANCE COMPANY)
OF MINNESOTA,)

8)
9 Defendant.)

10 CARLOS O CABALLERO DDS, MS, PS,)
11 *et al.*,)

12 v.)

13 MASSACHUSETTS BAY INSURANCE)
14 COMPANY, *et al.*,)

15 Defendants.)

CASE NO. 2:20-cv-01176-BJR

CASE NO. 3:20-cv-05437-BJR

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION.....	1
II. BACKGROUND	1
A. COVID-19	1
B. The Structure of the Policies.....	3
1. General Coverage Provisions.....	4
2. Extension Provisions.....	5
3. Exclusion Provisions.....	6
C. Claims Against Insurance Companies	6
D. Procedural History	8
III. STANDARDS	10
A. Dispositive Motions.....	10
B. Rules Governing Insurance Contract Interpretation.....	12
IV. GENERAL FINDINGS	15
A. General Coverage Provisions.....	15
1. Direct Physical Loss or Damage.....	15
<i>a. Direct Physical Damage to Property.....</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>b. Direct Physical Loss of Property.....</i>	<i>17</i>
2. Washington State Precedents	22
<i>a. Perry Street and Hill and Stout.....</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>b. Other Washington Precedents</i>	<i>23</i>
B. Extensions	25

1	1. Business Income, Extra Expense, and Extended Business Income Provisions	26
2	2. Civil Authority Provisions	26
3	C. Exclusions	28
4	1. Virus Exclusions	28
5	<i>a. Pandemic vs. Virus</i>	29
6	<i>b. Efficient Proximate Cause</i>	29
7	<i>c. Regulatory Estoppel</i>	31
8	D. Extra-Contractual Claims.....	31
9	E. Leave to Amend	33
10	V. INDIVIDUAL CASES	34
11	A. Defendant Affiliated FM Insurance Company (No. 20-cv-01038)	34
12	1. Case Background	34
13	2. Vancouver Clinic Plaintiff	38
14	<i>a. Coverage</i>	38
15	<i>b. Recovery Limitations</i>	39
16	<i>c. Extra-Contractual Claims</i>	40
17	3. Aspen Lodging Plaintiffs	40
18	<i>a. Choice of Law</i>	41
19	<i>b. Coverage</i>	42
20	<i>c. Extra-Contractual Claims</i>	43
21	B. Defendant Aspen American Insurance Company (20-cv-00616)	43
22	1. Case Background	43
23		
24		
25		

1	2. Disposition	44
2	<i>a. Coverage</i>	44
3	<i>b. Plaintiff Tabaraie’s Extra-Contractual Claims</i>	46
4	C. Defendant CNA Financial Corporation (20-cv-00809).....	46
5	1. Case Background	46
6	2. Disposition	49
7	<i>a. Coverage</i>	49
8	<i>b. Business Income for Interruption of Practice Endorsement</i>	49
9	<i>c. Extra-Contractual Claims</i>	51
10	D. Defendant Fireman’s Fund Insurance Company (20-cv-01079)	51
11	1. Case Background	51
12	2. Disposition	53
13	<i>a. Coverage</i>	53
14	<i>b. ES Restaurant and Naccarato’s Crisis Event Business Income Provision</i>	54
15	<i>c. Communicable Disease Coverage, Dependent Property Coverage, and Business</i>	
16	<i>Access Coverage Extensions</i>	55
17	3. Extra-Contractual Claims	57
18	E. Defendant Hanover Insurance Group, Inc. (20-cv-05437).....	58
19	1. Case Background	58
20	2. Disposition	58
21	F. Defendant The Hartford Financial Services Group (20-cv-00627)	59
22	1. Case Background	59
23		
24		
25		

1	2. Coverage	62
2	3. Seattle Symphony’s Virus Exclusion.....	63
3	4. Piroshky Plaintiffs’ Additional Grounds for Coverage	65
4	<i>a. Food Contamination Coverage</i>	65
5	<i>b. Dependent Property Coverage</i>	67
6	5. Extra-Contractual Claims.....	68
7	G. Defendant Liberty Mutual Holding Company Inc. (20-cv-00620)	68
8	1. Case Background	68
9	2. Disposition	69
10	H. Defendant Dentists Insurance Company (20-cv-00661)	69
11	1. Case Background	69
12	2. Disposition	70
13	I. Defendant The Travelers Companies, Inc. (20-cv-00597)	71
14	1. Case Background	71
15	2. Disposition	71
16	J. Defendant Tri-State Insurance Company of Minnesota (20-cv-01176)	72
17	1. Case Background	72
18	2. Disposition	72
19	VI. CONCLUSION	73

I. INTRODUCTION

Before the Court are the consolidated actions of hundreds of businesses from across Western Washington State who have turned to their insurance policies to cover lost income stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic. In response to the numerous cases being filed, and the commonality of their claims, this District assigned all such matters to the undersigned, who ordered consolidation and coordinated briefing on dispositive motions.

While the Court is sympathetic to the plight of businesses in this difficult time, today it joins the majority of those courts around the country who have addressed similar claims and finds that the businesses in question are not entitled to coverage under their insurance policies. Like the overwhelming consensus that has formed, this Court determines that COVID-19 does not cause the physical loss or damage to property required as a condition precedent to trigger coverage in all the relevant policies. As such, the Court will grant the motions for dismissal before it in accordance with the following.¹

II. BACKGROUND

A. COVID-19

COVID-19 is a viral illness that has reached pandemic proportions throughout the world. *See Covid-19*, CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION,

¹ Many of the Parties have requested oral argument. The Court determines that oral argument is unnecessary to resolve the motions and will, therefore, deny the requests. *See* Local Rules W.D. Wash. LCR 7(b)(4) (“Unless otherwise ordered by the court, all motions will be decided by the court without oral argument.”).

1 <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-nCoV/index.html> (last visited May 28, 2021).² In
2 Washington State, the Governor responded to the pandemic caused by COVID-19's spread by
3 issuing a series of Proclamations declaring a state of emergency and severely limiting, or closing,
4 businesses, schools, and public gatherings. *See Proclamations*, OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR OF
5 WASHINGTON, <https://www.governor.wa.gov/office-governor/official-actions/proclamations> (last
6 visited May 28, 2021).

7 All types of businesses were affected, including dentists, *see Germack v. Dentists Ins. Co.*,
8 No. 20-cv-00661, restaurants, *see La Cocina de Oaxaca LLC v. Tri-State Ins. Co. of Minn.*,
9 Compl., No. 20-cv-01176, law firms, *see Owen Davies, P.S. v. Nat'l Fire Ins. Co. of Hartford*, No.
10 20-cv-06155, barbershops, *see J Bells, LLC v. Sentinel Ins. Co. Ltd.*, 20-cv-05820, the Symphony,
11 *see Seattle Symphony Orchestra v. Hartford Fire Ins. Co.*, No. 20-cv-01252, and even the
12 Courthouse itself, *see COVID-19 (Coronavirus) and Court Operations*, UNITED STATES DISTRICT
13 COURT FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON, <https://www.wawd.uscourts.gov/node/614>
14 (last visited May 28, 2021).

15
16
17 Impacted businesses also span the jurisdiction of the Western District of Washington. *See*,
18 *e.g.*, *Mikkelson v. Aspen Am. Ins. Co.*, No. 20-cv-05378 (Olympia); *Prato v. Sentinel Ins. Co. Ltd.*,
19 No. 20-cv-05402 (Tacoma); *Caballero v. Mass. Bay Ins. Co.*, No. 20-cv-05437 (Bremerton);
20 *Vancouver Clinic Inc. P.S. v. Affiliated FM Ins. Co.*, No. 20-cv-05605 (Vancouver); *Canlis Inc. v.*
21
22

23
24
25 ² The Court may “take judicial notice of the undisputed and publicly available information displayed on government websites.” *King v. County of Los Angeles*, 885 F.3d 548, 555 (9th Cir. 2018).

1 *Fireman’s Fund Ins. Co.*, 21-cv-00373 (Seattle).

2 In response to severe limitations on their operations, many businesses turned to their
3 insurance policies to recover lost wages and reduced income. This is a common story across the
4 country as similar governmental restrictions designed to prevent the spread of the disease
5 constricted access to every form of operation. Near uniformly, insurance companies denied the
6 claims.

7 **B. The Structure of the Policies**

8 The structure of the insurance policies at issue in these cases is such that their
9 commonalities permit the Court to address the underlying questions raised by this litigation in an
10 inclusive ruling.

11 The insurance policies issued to the businesses bringing suit before this Court are of a type
12 referred to as “all-risk” policies, in that that they insure against all risks, as compared to specific,
13 enumerated risks. *See, e.g., C. H. Leavell & Co. v. Fireman’s Fund Ins. Co.*, 372 F.2d 784, 787
14 (9th Cir. 1967) (“An ‘all risks’ policy creates a special type of coverage extending to risks not
15 usually covered under other insurance, and recovery under an ‘all risk’ policy will be allowed for
16 all fortuitous losses . . . unless the policy contains a specific provision expressly excluding the loss
17 from coverage.”); *Vision One, LLC v. Phila. Indem. Ins. Co.*, 276 P.3d 300, 306 (Wash. 2012)
18 (internal quotation and citation omitted) (“All-risk policies . . . provide coverage for all risks unless
19 the specific risk is excluded.”); *see also Nature and Scope of Coverage*, 10A Couch on Ins. §
20 148:50 (3d ed. 2020). All-risk policies, especially the ones before the Court, rely on three general
21 types of provisions to establish what perils the policy does, and does not, cover.
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1 1. General Coverage Provisions

2 The first is a general coverage provision, which establishes a condition precedent to trigger
3 coverage in the first instance. In the all-risk business insurance policies before the Court, the
4 trigger is some derivation of the term “direct physical loss of or damage to” the property covered
5 by the policy.

6 For example, the insurance policy covering Dr. Carlos O. Caballero, who owns and
7 operates Master Orthodontics in Bremerton, Washington, states that

8 We [*i.e.*, the insurance company] will pay for the actual loss of Business Income
9 you [*i.e.*, the business] sustain due to the necessary “suspension” of your
10 “operations” during the “period of restoration.” The “suspension” must be caused
11 by *direct physical loss of or damage to a described premises* shown in the
12 Declarations and for which a Business Income Limit of Insurance is shown in the
13 Declarations.

14 *Caballero*, Decl. of John A. Bennett, Ex. 1, No. 20-cv-05437, Dkt. No. 57 at 66³ (Policy
15 of Carlos O. Caballero DDS, MS, PS, “Caballero Policy”) (emphasis added).

16 Based on this clause, the policy provides coverage for lost Business Income, which is
17 defined and elaborated elsewhere in the policy, but only where a “direct physical loss of or damage
18 to” the property covered by the policy has occurred.

19 Not all of the relevant policies use this exact construction. For example, the policy of Dr.
20 Wade K. Marler DDS, who operates a family dentistry practice in Covington, Washington, states
21 that “[w]e will pay for all direct physical damage to covered property at the premises described on
22 the Declarations caused by or resulting from any covered cause of loss.” *Marler v. Aspen Am. Ins.*

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25 ³ As the policies at issue in this case use inconsistent numbering conventions, the Court will consistently refer to the
page number derived from the file uploaded to the Court’s Case Management/Electronic Case Files system.

1 Co., Decl. of Robin Wechkin, Ex. A, No. 20-cv-00616, Dkt. No. 51-1 at 8 (“Marler Policy”). The
2 Policy defines “covered cause of loss” as “ALL RISK OF DIRECT PHYSICAL LOSS . . .” *Id.*
3 at 25 (emphasis in original). Thus, while the Policy does not use the exact phrase “direct physical
4 loss of or damage to,” as contained in Dr. Caballero’s policy, Dr. Marler’s policy incorporates the
5 same requirements of “direct” “physical” “loss” or “damage.” All policies in this litigation tie
6 coverage to direct physical loss or damage.

7 2. Extension Provisions

8 The second type of provision is an extension provision. Generally, extension provisions
9 operate so as to either define the benefits an insured is entitled to once coverage has been triggered
10 or to provide additional benefits beyond those covered, so long as coverage is triggered in the first
11 instance and the requirements of the extension are met. The commonality between these two types
12 of extensions is that they extend benefits once the condition precedent of the general coverage
13 provision has been fulfilled. For an example of the former, extension provisions such as Extra
14 Expense or Extended Business Income usually appear in close proximity to a general coverage
15 provision and define the types of losses covered in case of a covered loss, as exemplified by the
16 following from the policy of Stan’s Bar-B-Q in Issaquah, Washington:
17
18

19 b. Extra Expense

20 (1) Extra Expense means reasonable and necessary expenses you incur during the
21 “period of restoration” that you would not have incurred if there had been no direct
22 physical loss of or damage to property caused by or resulting from a Covered Cause
23 of Loss.

24 *Nguyen v. Travelers Cas. Ins. Co. of Am.*, Defs.’ Revised Mot. to Dismiss the Consolidated
25 Am. Class Action Compl., Ex. F., No. 20-cv-00597, Dkt. No. 53-6 at 20 (“Stan’s Bar-B-Q
Policy”).

The latter type of extension provision provides additional criteria which must be met before

1 its benefits are available. A common example of this type of extension is a Civil Authority
2 provision, as exemplified by the following, also from the policy of Stan's Bar-B-Q:

3 G. Civil Authority

4 (1) When the Declarations show that you have coverage for Business Income and
5 Extra Expense, you may extend that insurance to apply to the actual loss of Business
6 Income you sustain and reasonable and necessary Extra Expense you incur caused
7 by action of civil authority that prohibits access to the described premises. The civil
8 authority action must be due to direct physical loss of or damage to property at
9 locations, other than described premises, that are within 100 miles of the described
10 premises, caused by or resulting from a Covered Cause of Loss.

11 *Id.* at 32.

12 3. Exclusion Provisions

13 The final type of relevant provisions are exclusion clauses. These provisions remove from
14 coverage types of losses, or causes of losses, that would otherwise be triggered by a general
15 coverage provision. In this litigation, common exclusion provisions include Virus, Consequential
16 Loss, Ordinance or Law, and Act or Decision clauses. Of particular relevance here is the Virus
17 exclusion, which is exemplified by the policy of Dr. Kuzi Hsue, DDS, PS, who owns and operates
18 a dentistry practice in Tukwila, Washington:

19 B. We will not pay for loss or damage caused by or resulting from any virus,
20 bacterium or other microorganism that induces or is capable of inducing physical
21 distress, illness or disease.

22 *Nguyen*, Defs.' Revised Mot. to Dismiss the Consolidated Am. Class Action Compl., Ex.
23 D., No. 20-cv-00597, Dkt. No. 53-4 at 193 ("Hsue Policy").

24 **C. Claims Against Insurance Companies**

25 Based primarily on the reasoning that COVID-19, as a virus, does not cause harm to or loss
of physical property, insurance companies across the United States have denied businesses' claims
for lost income pursuant to their all-risk business insurance policies. *See, e.g., Vita Coffee LLC v.*

1 *Fireman’s Fund Ins. Co.*, Notice of Removal, Ex. 1, 20-cv-01079, Dkt. No. 1-1 ¶ 3.70 (Complaint
2 of Vita Coffee LLC). Many insurance companies also denied coverage based on the exclusion
3 clauses listed above. *See, e.g., id.* In response, the businesses filed suit.

4 The suits before this Court advance some combination of six separate causes of action.
5 *See, e.g., Owen Davies*, Compl., No. 20-cv-06155, Dkt. No. 1 ¶¶ 70–91. These include (1)
6 Declaratory Relief seeking a determination that the businesses’ losses and expenses resulting from
7 interruption of business are covered by the businesses’ policies; (2) Breach of Contract based on
8 the insurance companies’ denials of coverage; (3) Insurance Bad Faith or Failure to Act in Good
9 Faith based on the claim that the insurance companies unreasonably denied coverage or failed to
10 reasonably investigate the businesses’ claims; (4) violation of the Washington Consumer
11 Protection Action (“WCPA”), WASH. REV. CODE § 19.86, *et seq.*; (5) violation of the Washington
12 Insurance Fair Conduct Act (“IFCA”), WASH. REV. CODE § 48.30.015; and (6) Negligence. *Id.*

14 All of the Complaints before the Court advance at least the first two foregoing causes of
15 action, which the Court will refer to as the “Contractual Claims” as they involve allegations related
16 to the insurance contracts themselves. The “Extra-Contractual Claims,” or the other four causes
17 of action, generally address the propriety of the insurance companies’ conduct in denying
18 coverage. Additionally, some of the Complaints advance class action allegations seeking to
19 represent similarly situated plaintiffs across the State and country, *see, e.g., Cascadia Dental*
20 *Specialists, Inc. v. Am. Fire and Cas. Co.*, Compl., No. 20-cv-00732, Dkt. No. 1 ¶¶ 29–39, while
21 others include only the individually named plaintiff, *see, e.g., Strelow v. Hartford Cas. Ins. Co.*,
22 Compl. No. 20-cv-00797, Dkt. No. 1.

24 As mentioned previously, these lawsuits are prevalent across the country. The Judicial
25

1 Panel on Multidistrict Litigation denied consolidation in an order dated August 12, 2020. *See In*
2 *re COVID-19 Bus. Interruption Prot. Ins. Litig.*, 482 F. Supp. 3d 1360 (J.P.M.L. 2020). The
3 University of Pennsylvania Carey Law School’s COVID Coverage Litigation Tracker (“CCLT”)
4 has been monitoring the number of similar cases filed, and their outcomes. *See COVID Coverage*
5 *Litigation Tracker*, University of Pennsylvania Carey School of Law, <https://cclt.law.upenn.edu/>
6 (last visited May 28, 2021). As of the date of this Order, the CCLT has tracked at least 1,766
7 similar cases filed in federal or state court. *Id.* Of those cases which have published rulings on
8 dispositive motions similar to those before this Court, the majority have granted dismissal, finding
9 no coverage.⁴

11 **D. Procedural History**

12 The cases before the Court were transferred to the undersigned on an *ad hoc*, one-by-one
13 basis as they were filed. *See, e.g., Chorak*, Order Reassigning Case, No. 20-cv-00627, Dkt. No.
14 18 (issued Sept. 9, 2020).⁵ On September 29, 2020, the Court published its First Scheduling Order
15 directing all of the parties to meet and confer to discuss the commonalities in their cases and
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20 ⁴ As of the date of this Order, of the 292 total orders issued in federal court, 237 have granted full dismissal with
prejudice, 30 full dismissal without prejudice, 22 have denied motions to dismiss, and 3 have granted partial
dismissal with prejudice.

21 ⁵ It is worth briefly noting that the undersigned continues to receive similar cases after ordering consolidation of
22 actions. Some of these cases named an insurance group involved in the consolidated cases named above and, as
23 such, the Court ordered consolidation and consideration with the already existing consolidated case. *See, e.g., 13*
24 *Coins Management LLC v. Nat’l Surety Corp.*, Min. Order, No. 21-cv-00178, Dkt. No. 8. Other cases named
25 completely new insurance groups. *See, e.g., Wellington Athletic Club LLC v. Allied World Surplus Lines Ins. Co.*,
No. 21-cv-00256. Several of the newest cases have filed their own Motions to Dismiss, which the Court will rule on
separately in accordance with the principles established herein. *See, e.g., HT-Seattle Owner LLC v. Am. Guar. and*
Liab. Ins. Co., 21-cv-00048; *Cadeceus LLC v. Scottsdale Ins. Co.*, No. 21-cv-00050; *B and F Enter. Nw. LLC v.*
AMCO Ins. Co., 21-cv-00272; *First and Stewart Hotel Owner LLC v. Fireman’s Fund Ins. Co.*, 21-cv-00344.

1 whether consolidation was possible. *See id.*, First Scheduling Order, Dkt. No. 21. The Court held
2 a hearing on consolidation on November 9, 2020. *Id.*, Min. Order, Dkt. No. 27 (setting case
3 management conference).

4 Subsequently, the Court—with the cooperation of the Parties—issued a series of orders
5 consolidating all the matters before it to date into the ten consolidated actions currently before the
6 Court. *See id.*, Order on Consolidation, Dkt. No. 38. Each consolidated action represents one
7 group of affiliated insurance companies. The ten cases are as follows:

- 8 A. *Aspen Lodging Group LLC v. Affiliated FM Ins. Co.*, No. 20-cv-01038
9 (Affiliated FM Insurance Company);
- 10 B. *Marler v. Aspen Am. Ins. Co.*, No. 20-cv-00616 (Aspen American Insurance
11 Company);
- 12 C. *McCulloch v. Valley Forge Ins. Co.*, No. 20-cv-00809 (CNA Financial
13 Corporation);
- 14 D. *Vita Coffee LLC v. Fireman’s Fund Ins. Co.*, No. 20-cv-01079 (Fireman’s Fund
15 Insurance Company);
- 16 E. *Caballero v. Mass. Bay Ins. Co.*, No. 20-cv-05437 (The Hanover Insurance
17 Group, Inc.);
- 18 F. *Chorak v. Hartford Cas. Ins. Co.*, No. 20-cv-00627 (The Hartford Financial
19 Services Group);
- 20 G. *Pacific Endodontics PS v. Ohio Cas. Ins. Co.*, No. 20-cv-00620 (Liberty Mutual
21 Holding Company Inc.);
- 22 H. *Germack v. Dentists Ins. Co.*, No. 20-cv-00661 (The Dentists Insurance
23 Company);
- 24 I. *Nguyen v. Travelers Cas. Ins. Co. of Am.*, No. 20-cv-00597 (The Travelers
25 Companies, Inc.); and
- J. *La Cocina de Oaxaca LLC v. Tri-State Ins. Co. of Minn.*, No. 20-cv-01176 (Tri-
State Insurance Company of Minnesota).

Each Defendant insurance group filed at least one dispositive motion (either a Motion to

Dismiss, Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings, or Motion for Summary Judgment) or adopted a dispositive motion already pending in a pre-consolidation case filed against them. In opposition to the dispositive motions, the Plaintiffs in seven of the ten consolidated cases chose to file the same Omnibus Response in each of their cases, jointly addressing the common issues present in all of their cases. *See Chorak*, Pls.’ Omnibus Opp’n to Defs.’ Mots. to Dismiss, No. 20-cv-00627, Dkt. No. 64 (“Omnibus Resp.”).⁶ The Defendants in those seven cases, in turn, filed an Omnibus Reply. *See id.*, Defs.’ Omnibus Reply in Support of their Mots. to Dismiss and for J. on the Pleadings, Dkt. No. 73 (“Omnibus Reply”).⁷ The other cases which did not file the omnibus briefing followed the same timeline as the omnibus group but chose to file individual responses and replies.⁸

III. STANDARDS

A. Dispositive Motions

As mentioned previously, all of the defendant insurance companies in these cases have

⁶ The Omnibus Response was filed in the following cases: *Marler*, No. 20-cv-00616, Dkt. No. 58; *McCulloch*, No. 20-cv-00809, Dkt. No. 56; *Chorak*, No. 20-cv-00627, Dkt. No. 64; *Pacific Endodontics*, No. 20-cv-00620, Dkt. No. 53; *Caballero*, No. 20-cv-05437, Dkt. No. 63; *Nguyen*, No. 20-cv-00597, Dkt. No. 58; *La Cocina de Oaxaca*, No. 20-cv-01176, Dkt. No. 52.

⁷ The Omnibus Reply was filed in the following cases: *Marler*, No. 20-cv-00616, Dkt. No. 67; *McCulloch*, No. 20-cv-00809, Dkt. No. 65; *Chorak*, No. 20-cv-00627, Dkt. No. 73; *Pacific Endodontics*, No. 20-cv-00620, Dkt. No. 64; *Caballero*, No. 20-cv-05437, Dkt. No. 72; *Nguyen*, No. 20-cv-00597, Dkt. No. 67; *La Cocina de Oaxaca*, No. 20-cv-01176, Dkt. No. 61.

⁸ Several of the consolidated cases, as well as some of the non-consolidated cases, also filed a Motion to Certify Questions to the Washington State Supreme Court. *See, e.g., Chorak*, Pls.’ Mot. to Certify Questions to the Wash. Supreme Ct., No. 20-cv-00627, Dkt. No. 66. On April 23, 2021, this Court issued an order denying that Motion. *See id.*, Order Den. Mot. to Certify Questions to the Wash. Supreme Court, Dkt. No. 85.

1 filed at least one dispositive motion.⁹ Some filed a Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to FRCP 12(b),
2 *see, e.g., Nguyen*, Defs. Revised Mot. to Dismiss the Consolidated Am. Class Action Compl., No.
3 20-cv-00597, Dkt. No. 53; others filed a Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings pursuant to FRCP
4 12(c), *see, e.g., Pacific Endodontics*, Defs.’ Mot. for J. on the Pleadings, No. 20-cv-00620, Dkt.
5 No. 46; and others still filed a Motion for Summary Judgment pursuant to FRCP 56, *see, e.g.,*
6 *Germack*, Defs.’ Mot. for Summ. J., No. 20-cv-0061, Dkt. No. 35.

7 All three types of motions test the legal sufficiency of a plaintiff’s claims. Under FRCP
8 12(b), a complaint should be dismissed where the plaintiff “fail[s] to state a claim upon which
9 relief can be granted.” FED. R. CIV. P. 12(b)(6). Similarly, pursuant to FRCP 12(c), “[a]fter the
10 pleadings are closed—but early enough not to delay trial—a party may move for judgment on the
11 pleadings,” which is assessed under the same standard as FRCP 12(b). FED. R. CIV. P. 12(c); *see*
12 *also Gregg v. Haw. Dep’t of Pub. Safety*, 870 F.3d 883, 887 (9th Cir. 2017) (quoting *Cafasso v.*
13 *Gen. Dynamics C4 Sys., Inc.*, 637 F.3d 1047, 1054 n.4 (9th Cir. 2011) (“Because a Rule 12(c)
14 motion is ‘functionally identical’ to a Rule 12(b)(6) motion, ‘the same standard of review applies
15 to motions brought under either rule.’”). Summary Judgment pursuant to FRCP 56 holds that a
16 motion should be granted where “the movant shows that there is no genuine dispute as to any
17 material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” FED. R. CIV. P. 56(a).

18 In a motion to dismiss and motion on the pleadings, the Court must “accept the allegations
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⁹ Some Defendants filed more than one dispositive motion if the plaintiffs in their consolidated matter filed separate complaints.

1 in [the] complaint as true and construe the pleadings in the light most favorable to [the plaintiff].”
2 *Young v. State*, 992 F.3d 765, 778 (9th Cir. 2021); *Fleming v. Pickard*, 581 F.3d 922, 925 (9th Cir.
3 2009). In doing so, the Court is limited to reviewing materials that are submitted with, and attached
4 to, the complaint; matters appropriate for judicial notice; and unattached evidence on which the
5 complaint “necessarily relies.” *Beverly Oaks Physicians Surgical Ctr., LLC v. Blue Cross & Blue*
6 *Shield of Ill.*, 983 F.3d 435, 439 (9th Cir. 2020). During a motion for summary judgment, the
7 Court “view[s] justifiable inferences in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party” but, at
8 the same time, “the nonmoving party ‘may not rest upon mere allegations or denials of its
9 pleading.’” *Momox-Caselis v. Donohue*, 987 F.3d 835, 841 (9th Cir. 2021) (quoting *Anderson v.*
10 *Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 256 (1986)).

12 Most of the cases currently before the Court have not conducted discovery. The Court
13 stayed all discovery at the request of the Parties in most of the cases pending consideration of the
14 dispositive motions. *See, e.g., Chorak*, Scheduling Order, No. 20-cv-00627, Dkt. No. 39 at 1.¹⁰
15 Based on the lack of discovery, and the fact that the Court directed the Parties to address largely
16 issues of law in their dispositive motions concerning coverage and exclusions, the Court will
17 evaluate all of the Motions according to the FRCP 12(b) and 12(c) standard and consider only the
18 evidence appropriate to those types of motions.
19

20 **B. Rules Governing Insurance Contract Interpretation**

21 Determining whether the insurance policies at issue cover the type of losses claimed by the
22

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25 ¹⁰ The Court permitted limited discovery in one case to address a choice of law issue. *See Aspen Lodging*, Min.
Entry, No. 20-cv-01038, Dkt. No. 27.

1 Plaintiffs requires the Court to interpret the terms of the relevant insurance policies.

2 Federal Courts sitting pursuant to diversity jurisdiction, as here, apply state substantive
3 law, including the state substantive law regarding insurance policy interpretation. *See Indian*
4 *Harbor Ins. Co. v. City of Tacoma Dep't of Pub. Utilities*, 354 F. Supp. 3d 1204, 1212 (W.D.
5 Wash. 2018) (citing *Gasperini v. Center for Humanities, Inc.*, 518 U.S. 415, 427 (1996)). Under
6 Washington law, “[c]onstruction of an insurance policy is a question of law for the courts, the
7 policy is construed as a whole, and the policy should be given a fair, reasonable, and sensible
8 construction as would be given to the contract by the average person purchasing insurance.” *Queen*
9 *Anne Park Homeowners Ass’n v. State Farm Fire & Cas. Co.*, 352 P.3d 790, 792 (Wash. 2015)
10 (quoting *Queen City Farms, Inc. v. Cent. Nat. Ins. Co. of Omaha*, 882 P.2d 703, 712 (Wash. 1994)).

12 “In construing the language of an insurance policy,” the Court looks to “the entire contract,
13 [which] must be construed together so as to give force and effect to each clause.” *Boeing Co. v.*
14 *Aetna Cas. & Sur. Co.*, 784 P.2d 507, 511 (Wash. 1990). Undefined terms within a policy are to
15 be given their “plain, ordinary, and popular meaning.” *Xia v. ProBuilders Specialty Ins. Co.*, 400
16 P.3d 1234, 1240 (Wash. 2017) (quoting *Key Tronic Corp. v. Aetna (CIGNA) Fire Underwriters*
17 *Ins. Co.*, 881 P.2d 201, 207 (Wash. 1994)). In determining this meaning, the Court may reference
18 standard English language dictionaries. *Kut Suen Lui v. Essex Ins. Co.*, 375 P.3d 596, 601 (Wash.
19 2016); *see also Feenix Parkside LLC v. Berkley N. Pac.*, 438 P.3d 597, 603 (Wash. Ct. App. 2019).

21 If an undefined term is ambiguous, it “must be construed against the insurer and in favor
22 of the insured.” *Holden v. Farmers Ins. Co. of Wash.*, 239 P.3d 344, 347 (Wash. 2010). A term
23 is considered to be ambiguous where “it is susceptible to more than one reasonable interpretation.”
24 *Id.*; *see also McLaughlin v. Travelers Com. Ins. Co.*, 476 P.3d 1032, 1037 (Wash. 2020). In
25

1 determining whether ambiguity exists, the Court may look to “context and the intent of parties.”
2 *Holden*, 239 P.3d at 347. Where, however, the language of a policy is clear and unambiguous, the
3 Court “must enforce the policy as it is written and may not modify the policy or create ambiguity
4 where none exists.” *Mass. Bay Ins. Co. v. Walflor Indus., Inc.*, 383 F. Supp. 3d 1148, 1157 (W.D.
5 Wash. 2019) (citing *Pub. Util. Dist. No. 1 of Klickitat Cnty. v. Int’l Ins. Co.*, 881 P.2d 1020, 1025
6 (Wash. 1994)).¹¹

7 Determining whether coverage exists is a two-step process. *See Overton v. Consol. Ins.*
8 *Co.*, 38 P.3d 322, 329 (Wash. 2002); *see also Black v. Nat’l Merit Ins. Co.*, 226 P.3d 175, 178
9 (Wash. Ct. App. 2010). “The burden first falls on the insured to show its loss is within the scope
10 of the policy’s insured losses. If such a showing has been made, the insurer can nevertheless avoid
11 liability by showing the loss is excluded by specific policy language.” *Overton*, 38 P.3d at 329
12 (citing *McDonald v. State Farm Fire & Cas. Co.*, 837 P.2d 1000, 1003–04 (Wash. 1992)). In other
13 words, in the two-step process the Court first looks to see if there is coverage under a general
14 coverage provision and then turns to whether an exclusion subsequently removes coverage. In the
15 latter step, exclusionary clauses are “strictly construed against the insurer.” *Webb v. USAA Cas.*
16 *Ins. Co.*, 457 P.3d 1258, 1266 (Wash. Ct. App. 2020).

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22 ¹¹ To the extent that Plaintiffs rely on *American Best Food, Inc. v. Alea London, Ltd.*, 229 P.3d 693 (Wash. 2010), to
23 argue that the Washington Supreme Court has established a rule of interpretation requiring courts evaluating
24 Washington law to find ambiguity in an insurance contract where there is conflicting out-of-state precedent on an
25 undecided question within the State, the Court is unconvinced. *See Omnibus Resp.* at 10, 16–20. In that case, the
Washington Supreme Court announced no rules or presumptions and did no more than look to out-of-state
precedents when no in-state precedent applied to the specific question it sought to answer. *See Am. Best Food*, 229
P.3d at 697–99. This Court will do the same.

IV. GENERAL FINDINGS

The Court divides the remainder of this Order into two sections. The first will examine applicable questions of coverage and exclusions based on the common terms contained in all the insurance policies at issue. The Court will then proceed to apply its general findings to the specific cases at issue, addressing any unique aspects of those cases.

A. General Coverage Provisions

1. Direct Physical Loss or Damage

As noted above, all the insurance policies at issue require some form of the phrase “direct physical loss of or damage to” covered property to trigger coverage in the first instance. No Washington State appellate court has addressed whether COVID-19, in concert with the Governor’s Proclamations, causes direct physical loss or damage. Two Washington trial courts have examined this question and determined that the term is at least ambiguous as to COVID-19-related losses, and, thus, coverage applies. *See Perry Street Brewing Co. v. Mut. of Enumclaw Ins. Co.*, No. 20-2-02212-32, 2020 WL 7258116 (Wash. Super. Ct. Nov. 23, 2020); *Hill and Stout PLLC v. Mut. of Enumclaw Ins. Co.*, No. 20-2-07925-1 SEA, 2020 WL 6784271, at *1 (Wash. Super. Ct. Nov. 13, 2020).

Plaintiffs urge the Court to follow these two state court decisions and find that the term is ambiguous and, therefore, coverage exists. Omnibus Resp. at 1; *see also id.* at 11–27. In doing so, Plaintiffs rely heavily on the courts’ opinions in *Perry Street* and *Hill and Stout*. *See id.* at 20–22.

Defendants, on the other hand, argue the requirement for direct physical loss or damage is clear, unambiguous, and does not provide coverage for COVID-19-related losses. *See Omnibus*

1 Reply at 7–23. They further argue that Washington appellate precedent aligns with this
2 interpretation, *id.* at 8–15, and that *Perry Street* and *Hill and Stout* were wrongly decided, *id.* at
3 15–16. Therefore, Defendants urge the Court to follow the now overwhelming majority of courts
4 who have found no coverage. *Id.* at 17–21.

5 None of the policies at issue formally defines “direct physical loss of or damage to.” Most,
6 if not all, courts that have examined this phrase have recognized that the disjunction between “loss
7 of” and “damage to” leads to the conclusions that (1) the terms “loss” and “damage” must mean
8 something different, giving both distinct meaning, *see, e.g., Frank Van’s Auto Tag, LLC v.*
9 *Selective Ins. Co. of the Se.*, No. 20-cv-2740, 2021 WL 289547, at *4 (E.D. Pa. Jan. 28, 2021); and
10 (2) that the “direct physical” modifies both “loss” and “damage,” *see, e.g., Plan Check Downtown*
11 *III, LLC v. AmGuard Ins. Co.*, 485 F. Supp. 3d 1225, 1229 (C.D. Cal. 2020). Thus, this Court
12 must determine the meaning of the term “direct physical loss of” as well as the term “direct
13 physical damage to” the insured property.
14

15 *a. Direct Physical Damage to Property*
16

17 The Court begins with “damage” as it is more straightforward. Most of the Plaintiffs before
18 this Court seem to concede that COVID-19, as an airborne virus that can live only briefly on non-
19 organic surfaces, does not cause damage to those surfaces, such as the buildings, counters, dentist
20 chairs, and other insured property of the businesses at issue. *See, e.g., Omnibus Resp.* at 11–16
21 (focusing on arguments that COVID-19 causes “loss of” insured property). Some Plaintiffs,
22 however, have argued that COVID-19 causes “damage to” covered property as “[a]n average
23 purchaser of insurance . . . would understand that the physical presence of COVID-19 causes ‘loss’
24 and/or ‘damage’ because it contaminates and thereby alters physical surfaces in a way that creates
25

1 a risk of serious illness and death for patients and staff.” *Aspen Lodging*, Pl. the Vancouver
2 Clinic’s Mot. for Partial Summ. J. against Def. Affiliated FM Ins. Co., No. 20-cv-0138, Dkt. No.
3 33 at 18–19.

4 The Court rejects this interpretation of direct physical damage. As numerous courts have
5 recognized, “COVID-19 hurts people, not property,” *Johnson v. Hartford Fin. Servs. Grp., Inc.*,
6 No. 20-cv-02000, 2021 WL 37573, at *7 (N.D. Ga. Jan. 4, 2021), as “the pandemic impacts human
7 health and human behavior, not physical structures,” *Uncork & Create LLC v. Cincinnati Ins. Co.*,
8 498 F. Supp. 3d 878, 884 (S.D.W. Va. 2020); *see also, e.g., Select Hosp., LLC v. Strathmore Ins.*
9 *Co.*, No. 20-cv-11414, 2021 WL 1293407, at *3 (D. Mass. Apr. 7, 2021); *Wellness Eatery La Jolla*
10 *LLC v. Hanover Ins. Grp.*, No. 20-cv-1277, 2021 WL 389215, at *7 (S.D. Cal. Feb. 3, 2021).
11 Thus, all that is needed to decontaminate is to “wipe[] [the virus] off the surface with disinfectant,”
12 attesting to the fact that there is no underlying damage. *Woolworth LLC v. The Cincinnati Ins.*
13 *Co.*, No. 20-cv-01084, 2021 WL 1424356, at *4 (N.D. Ala. Apr. 15, 2021); *see also, e.g., Town*
14 *Kitchen LLC v. Certain Underwriters at Lloyd’s, London*, No. 20-cv-22832, 2021 WL 768273, at
15 *7 (S.D. Fla. Feb. 26, 2021) (relying on *Mama Jo’s Inc. v. Sparta Ins. Co.*, 823 F. App’x 868 (11th
16 Cir. 2020)). The Court concludes that COVID-19 does not cause direct physical damage to
17 property as the term is used in the insurance policies.

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20 *b. Direct Physical Loss of Property*

21 The Parties debate whether COVID-19 causes direct physical loss of property at greater
22 length. The key term in this context is “loss.” Defendants argue that “loss” means that the property
23 incurred an “actual and discernable physical alteration” or that the insured has been “permanent[ly]
24 and physical[ly] dispossess[ed]” of the property, such as through theft or total destruction.
25

1 Omnibus Reply at 8. Plaintiffs counter that “loss” means not only a physical alteration of the
2 insured property, but it also includes “the loss of the ability to use property.” Omnibus Resp. at
3 11.

4 In determining the meaning of “loss” as used in these insurance policies, the Court turns to
5 its common definition. “Loss” is defined as “the act or fact of being unable to keep or maintain
6 something” or “the act of losing possession” of something. *Loss*, Merriam-Webster.com,
7 <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/loss> (last visited May 28, 2021). “Possess,” in turn,
8 is commonly defined as “to have and hold as property,” similar to “own,” or to “seize and take
9 control of.” *Possess*, Merriam-Webster.com, [https://www.merriam-](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/possess)
10 [webster.com/dictionary/possess](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/possess) (last visited May 28, 2021). Thus, “loss of” is best understood as
11 no longer being able to own or control the property in question. When combined with “direct”
12 and “physical” the Court determines that, in its common usage, “loss” means that the alleged peril
13 must set in motion events which cause the inability to physically own or manipulate the property,
14 such as theft or total destruction.
15

16
17 This reasoning aligns with most of the federal courts who have confronted this question
18 and held that “physical loss of” requires tangible, material, discernable, or corporeal dispossession
19 of the covered property, which COVID-19 does not cause. To be certain, the terminology courts
20 have used varies. For example, most California courts have adopted the phrase “distinct,
21 demonstrable, physical alteration,” *see, e.g., Island Rests., LP v. Affiliated FM Ins. Co.*, 20-cv-
22 02013, 2021 WL 1238872, at *3 (S.D. Cal. Apr. 2, 2021); *O’Brien Sales & Mktg., Inc. v. Transp.*
23 *Ins. Co.*, No. 20-cv-02951, 2021 WL 105772, at *3 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 12, 2021); *10E, LLC v.*
24 *Travelers Indem. Co. of Conn.*, 483 F. Supp. 3d 828, 836 (C.D. Cal. 2020), which derives from the
25

1 California Court of Appeals’ decision in *MRI Healthcare Ctr. of Glendale, Inc. v. State Farm Gen.*
2 *Ins. Co.*, 115 Cal. Rptr. 3d 27, 37 (Cal. Ct. App. 2010). While that definition derives from a
3 California court applying California law, there is nothing that limits this understanding to
4 California law, as the phrase is popular outside of that State in courts applying the law of their
5 home states.¹² *MRI Healthcare* itself took the phrase from a treatise on insurance law, attesting to
6 its wider applicability. See *MRI Healthcare Ctr.*, 115 Cal. Rptr. 3d at 37 (quoting *Generally;*
7 “Physical” loss or damage, 10A Couch on Ins. § 148:46 (3d ed. 2020)). Other phrases are
8 commonly used by courts, including “tangible alteration,”¹³ “material, perceptible destruction or
9 deprivation of possession,”¹⁴ “physical manifestation of loss or damage,”¹⁵ and “physically
10 impact[ed].”¹⁶

12 Also common is an understanding of what direct physical loss does not cover, including
13 “purely economic losses.” See, e.g., *Equity Plan. Corp. v. Westfield Ins. Co.*, No. 20-cv-01204,
14 2021 WL 766802, at *10 (N.D. Ohio Feb. 26, 2021); *Rococo Steak, LLC v. Aspen Specialty Ins.*
15 *Co.*, No. 20-cv-2481, 2021 WL 268478, at *5 (M.D. Fla. Jan. 27, 2021); *Tappo of Buffalo, LLC v.*
16 *Erie Ins. Co.*, No. 20-cv-754, 2020 WL 7867553, at *4 (W.D.N.Y. Dec. 29, 2020). This Court
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21 ¹² See, e.g., *Circus Circus LV, LP v. AIG Specialty Ins. Co.*, No. 20-cv-01240, 2021 WL 769660, at *4 (D. Nev. Feb.
22 26, 2021); *Santo’s Italian Cafe LLC v. Acuity Ins. Co.*, No. 20-cv-01192, 2020 WL 7490095, at *7 (N.D. Ohio Dec.
23 21, 2020); *Hajer v. Ohio Sec. Ins. Co.*, No. 20-cv-00283, 2020 WL 7211636, at *2 (E.D. Tex. Dec. 7, 2020).

24 ¹³ *Gerleman Mgmt., Inc. v. Atl. States Ins. Co.*, No. 20-cv-183, 2020 WL 8093577, at *5 (S.D. Iowa Dec. 11, 2020).

25 ¹⁴ *MIKMAR, Inc. v. Westfield Ins. Co.*, No. 20-cv-01313, 2021 WL 615304, at *5 (N.D. Ohio Feb. 17, 2021).

¹⁵ *PSG-Mid Cities Med. Ctr., LLC v. Jarrell*, No. 20-cv-02477, 2021 WL 1894696, at *3 (N.D. Tex. May 11, 2021)
(quoting *Hartford Ins. Co. of Midwest v. Miss. Valley Gas Co.*, 181 F. App’x 465, 469–70 (5th Cir. 2006)).

¹⁶ *I S.A.N.T., Inc. v. Berkshire Hathaway, Inc.*, No. 20-cv-862, 2021 WL 147139, at *6 (W.D. Pa. Jan. 15, 2021).

1 finds that, in arguing that direct physical loss covers loss of income in these circumstances,
2 Plaintiffs conflate *physical* loss with non-physical loss of use. Detrimental economic impact,
3 however, does not trigger coverage under the property insurance here at issue. As numerous courts
4 have held, “economic business impairments caused by COVID-19 safety orders *do not fall within*
5 *the scope of coverage.*” *Caribe Rest. & Nightclub, Inc. v. Topa Ins. Co.*, No. 20-cv-03570, 2021
6 WL 1338439, at *3 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 9, 2021) (emphasis in original) (citing *10E*, 483 F. Supp. 3d
7 at 836); *see, e.g., Cafe Int’l Holding Co. LLC, v. Westchester Surplus Lines Ins. Co.*, No. 20-cv-
8 21641, 2021 WL 1803805, at *1 (S.D. Fla. May 4, 2021) (“Plaintiff may have lost business because
9 of the pandemic, but a decline in restaurant revenue or profits is merely an economic loss, not a
10 loss covered by the policy.”); *see also id.* at *8.

12 Terminology aside, the result is the same. In order to trigger coverage under a direct
13 physical loss theory, an outside peril must cause an inability to interact with the property because
14 of an alteration to its physical status. COVID-19, and more specifically the Governor’s
15 Proclamations, may have limited the uses of the property by preventing certain indoor activities
16 previously conducted on the premises, but they did not cause dispossession of the buildings, chairs,
17 dental tools, etc. As other courts have adeptly summarized, the “property did not change. The
18 world around it did.” *Town Kitchen*, 2021 WL 768273, at *5.

20 Interpreting direct physical loss to include only tangible dispossession aligns with
21 insurance law doctrine which holds that all-risk contracts are intended to cover damage to property,
22 not economic loss. As a commonly cited treatise states,

23
24 The requirement that the loss be “physical,” given the ordinary definition of that
25 term, is widely held to exclude alleged losses that are intangible or incorporeal and,
thereby, to preclude any claim against the property insurer when the insured merely
suffers a detrimental economic impact unaccompanied by a distinct, demonstrable,

physical alteration of the property.

Generally; “Physical” loss or damage, 10A Couch on Ins. § 148:46 (3d ed. 2020) (footnotes omitted).

Numerous federal courts have followed *Couch* in finding that damages resulting from COVID-19 are not covered by the policies at issue in these COVID cases.¹⁷ In other words, “Plaintiff[s]’ operations are not what is insured—the building and the personal property in or on the building are.” *Real Hosp., LLC v. Travelers Cas. Ins. Co. of Am.*, 499 F. Supp. 3d 288 (S.D. Miss. 2020).

Several Plaintiffs seek to distinguish their cases from this conclusion by asserting the actual presence of COVID-19 on their premises, *e.g.*, by visitation from an infected person, rather than merely the threat of exposure. Given the Court’s conclusion that COVID-19 does not cause physical harm or damage to non-organic surfaces, the Court finds that the pleading of actual presence is immaterial.¹⁸

This Court joins the numerous courts across the country that have held that COVID-19 does not trigger direct physical loss or damage.

¹⁷ See, *e.g.*, *SAS Int’l, Ltd. v. Gen. Star Indem. Co.*, No. 20-cv-11864, 2021 WL 664043, at *3 (D. Mass. Feb. 19, 2021); *SA Palm Beach LLC v. Certain Underwriters at Lloyd’s, London*, No. 20-cv-80677, 2020 WL 7251643, at *4 (S.D. Fla. Dec. 9, 2020); *Hillcrest Optical, Inc. v. Cont’l Cas. Co.*, 497 F. Supp. 3d 1203, 1211 (S.D. Ala. 2020).

¹⁸ See, *e.g.*, *Bachman’s Inc. v. Florists’ Mut. Ins. Co.*, No. 20-cv-2399, 2021 WL 981246, at *4 (D. Minn. Mar. 16, 2021); *Legal Sea Foods, LLC v. Strathmore Ins. Co.*, No. 20-cv-10850, 2021 WL 858378, at *2, *3–*4 (D. Mass. Mar. 5, 2021) (granting dismissal despite plaintiff pleading actual presence); *Terry Black’s Barbecue, LLC v. State Auto. Mut. Ins. Co.*, No. 20-cv-665, 2021 WL 972878, at *8–*9 (W.D. Tex. Jan. 21, 2021); *Promotional Headwear Int’l v. Cincinnati Ins. Co.*, No. 20-cv-2211, 2020 WL 7078735, at *8 (D. Kan. Dec. 3, 2020); *Uncork & Create*, 498 F. Supp. 3d at 883–84.

1 2. Washington State Precedents

2 The Court turns to Washington precedent and finds that it is consistent with the conclusion
3 that COVID-19 does not cause direct physical loss of or damage to covered property. The
4 Washington State Supreme Court has not yet addressed the question of whether COVID-19 causes
5 direct physical loss or damage. Therefore, this Court’s task is to predict how it would. “Where
6 the state’s highest court has not squarely addressed an issue, [the Court] ‘predict[s] how the highest
7 state court would decide the issue using intermediate appellate court decisions, decisions from
8 other jurisdictions, statutes, treatises, and restatements as guidance.’” *Judd v. Weinstein*, 967 F.3d
9 952, 955–56 (9th Cir. 2020) (quoting *Lewis v. Tel. Emps. Credit Union*, 87 F.3d 1537, 1545 (9th
10 Cir. 1996)); *see also Childress v. Costco Wholesale Corp.*, 978 F.3d 664, 665 (9th Cir. 2020) (“If
11 the state’s highest appellate court has not decided the question presented, then [the Court] must
12 predict how the state’s highest court would decide the question.”).

13
14 a. Perry Street and Hill and Stout

15 Both Parties agree, as they must, that Washington trial court decisions are not binding on
16 this Court. *Bauman v. Turpen*, 160 P.3d 1050, 1055 (Wash. Ct. App. 2007) (“the findings of fact
17 and conclusions of law of a superior court are not legal authority and have no precedential value.”).
18 Plaintiffs, nevertheless, point to the two Washington trial court decisions in *Perry Street* and *Hill*
19 *and Stout*, which concluded that the meaning of “direct physical loss of or damage to” covered
20 property is ambiguous and, thus, must be construed in Plaintiffs’ favor.

21
22 The court in *Perry Street* stressed that “loss” and “damage” must be interpreted to have
23 distinct meanings and loss could be understood to cover situations where “property could not
24 physically be used for its intended purpose.” *Perry Street*, 2020 WL 7258116, at *3. Similarly,
25

1 *Hill and Stout* held that the plaintiffs had been deprived of their dental practice when they were
2 unable to see patients. *Hill and Stout*, 2020 WL 6784271, at *2.

3 The Court finds this reasoning unpersuasive. The reasoning that “loss” could plausibly
4 mean something akin to “deprivation of use” discounts the preceding term “physical.” As stated
5 above, this Court has already determined—in accord with the reasoning of the vast majority of
6 those courts that have addressed the issue—that COVID-19 does not physically alter the insured
7 property. The only change is an intangible restriction of what the property may be used for.

8
9 Thus, this Court declines to follow the conclusions reached in *Perry Street* and *Hill and*
10 *Stout*.

11 *b. Other Washington Precedents*

12 In supporting their arguments that COVID-19-related losses do not trigger direct physical
13 loss or damage to covered property, Defendants rely heavily on at least three Washington State
14 appellate court cases for the position that Washington law requires discernable physical alteration
15 or permanent dispossession of property, including *Villella v. Public Employees Mutual Insurance*
16 *Company*, 725 P.2d 957 (Wash. 1986); *Fujii v. State Farm Fire & Casualty Company*, 857 P.2d
17 1051 (Wash. Ct. App. 1993); and *Wolstein v. Yorkshire Insurance Company, Ltd.*, 985 P.2d 400
18 (Wash. Ct. App. 1999). *See Chorak*, Defs. Hartford Cas. Ins. Co., Hartford Fire Ins. Co., and
19 Sentinel Ins. Co., Ltd.’s Mot. to Dismiss and Mot. for J. on the Pleadings, No. 20-cv-00627, Dkt.
20 No. 56 at 8–11; Omnibus Reply at 8–15.¹⁹

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25 ¹⁹ Defendants also refer to several unpublished opinions of the Washington State Court of Appeals. *See Herr v.*
Forghani, No. 64738–5–I, 2011 WL 1833829 (Wash. Ct. App. May 16, 2011); *Wash. Mut. Bank v. Commonwealth*

1 Examining these cases, two conclusions are clear to this Court. First, none is directly on-
2 point as they do not address the specific type of losses COVID-19 causes. Thus, they do not dictate
3 this Court’s decision in the present circumstances. At the same time, all three interpret the phrase
4 “direct physical loss of or damage to,” or the similar phrase “physical loss to,” in a way that
5 emphasizes the physicality of loss, or the requirement of a physical consequence, which supports
6 this Court’s conclusion that “physical loss” means dispossession and loss of tangible control, rather
7 than mere loss of use.
8

9 The Court finds *Fujii* and *Wolstein* illustrative. See *Fast Trak Inv. Co. v. Sax*, 962 F.3d
10 455, 465 (9th Cir. 2020) (internal quotations and citations removed) (“An intermediate state
11 appellate court decision is a datum for ascertaining state law which is not to be disregarded by a
12 federal court unless it is convinced by other persuasive data that the highest court of the state would
13 decide otherwise.”).

14 In *Fujii*, the Washington Court of Appeals examined the case of a married couple whose
15 home was threatened by the prospect of a landslide after heavy rainfall caused soil destabilization
16 upslope. *Fujii*, 857 P.2d at 1051. The court held that, since no damage had yet occurred, there
17 was no coverage pursuant to a policy which required “direct physical loss to the property.” *Id.* at
18 1052–53 (“it is undisputed that there was no discernible physical damage to the dwelling during
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23 *Ins. Co.*, No. 56396–3–I, 2006 WL 1731318 (Wash. Ct. App. June 26, 2006); *Borton & Sons, Inc. v. Travelers*
24 *Insurance Co.*, No. 18100–6–III, 2000 WL 60028 (Wash. Ct. App. Jan. 25, 2000). These unpublished opinions by
25 that court “have no precedential value and are not binding upon any court.” Wash. R. Gen. Application 14.1
(citation of unpublished opinions); see also *Oltman v. Holland Am. Line USA, Inc.*, 178 P.3d 981, 988 n.9 (Wash.
2008).

the effective period of the policy.”).

Similarly, in *Wolstein*, the Washington Court of Appeals addressed a vessel owner who sought to recover pursuant to a policy covering “all risks of physical loss of or damage to the Vessel.” *Wolstein*, 985 P.2d at 407; *see id.* at 403–04. In that case, the original shipbuilder abandoned construction of the insured yacht after running into financial difficulties and declaring bankruptcy. The court held that the physical loss or damage provision did not cover the alleged losses because the shipbuilder’s “financial difficulties, while prolonging completion of the [yacht] and increasing the costs of her completion, did not inflict physical damage to the [yacht] or result in the physical loss of the yacht.” *Id.* at 407.

Plaintiff’s attempts to distinguish these cases are unconvincing. *See Omnibus Resp.* at 22–25. In doing so, they rely heavily on the factual dissimilarities between the circumstances in these cases and the one here. It is already clear, however, that no Washington appellate court has confronted this specific circumstance in relation to this specific term. The Court’s charge in this circumstance is not merely to determine whether there is a factually analogous case on-point. Instead, the Court is tasked with predicting how the Washington Supreme Court would rule based on the line of precedent before it. To this end, the Court finds that these precedents are useful indicators that the Washington Supreme Court would decide that the term “physical loss” requires dispossession of property.

B. Extensions

Almost all Plaintiffs argue that, should the Court find that the general coverage provisions do not afford them coverage in the COVID-19 situation, the Court should look to the extension provisions contained in their insurance contracts for independent coverage grounds. Plaintiffs

1 contend the following provisions provide coverage.

2 *1. Business Income, Extra Expense, and Extended Business Income Provisions*

3 None of the extension provisions which define the benefits an insured is entitled offer
4 coverage as they rely on an initial trigger of the general coverage provision discussed above.
5 Often, these extension provisions themselves explicitly incorporate the requirement for physical
6 loss or damage. For example, the provisions found in the policy of Stan's Bar-B-Q, quoted in the
7 footnote below, do not act as independent grounds for finding coverage for these reasons. *See*
8 Stan's Bar-B-Q Policy at 19–20.²⁰
9

10 *2. Civil Authority Provisions*

11 Plaintiffs contend that the Civil Authority provisions found in their policies entitle them to
12 coverage, either as an extension of the general coverage provision or independently. *See Omnibus*
13 *Resp.* at 28–44.
14

15
16
17 ²⁰ a. Business Income

18 (2) We will pay for the actual loss of Business Income you sustain due to the necessary “suspension” of
19 your “operations” during the “period of restoration.” The “suspension” must be caused by direct physical
loss of or damage to property at the described premises.

20 b. Extra Expense

21 (1) Extra Expense means reasonable and necessary expenses you incur during the “period of restoration”
22 that you would not have incurred if there had been no direct physical loss of or damage to property caused
by or resulting from a Covered Cause of Loss.

23 c. Extended Business Income

24 (1) If the necessary “suspension” of your “operations” produces a Business Income loss payable under
25 paragraph a. above, we will also pay. . .

However, this extended Business Income does not apply to loss of Business Income incurred as a result of
unfavorable business conditions caused by the impact of a Covered Cause of Loss in the area where the
described premises are located.

1 As exemplified by the policy of Stan’s Bar-B-Q reproduced *supra*, and here in footnote,
2 the Civil Authority provisions only extend benefits covering actual loss of “Business Income” and
3 “reasonable and necessary Extra Expenses” where its terms are met. *See* Stan’s Bar-B-Q Policy
4 at 32.²¹ Those terms include that (1) coverage is triggered in the first instance (“[w]hen the
5 Declarations show that you have coverage for Business Income and Extra Expense”); (2) the
6 extended losses are caused by the “action of civil authority”; (3) that “prohibits access to the
7 described premises”; and (4) the cause of the civil authority itself must stem from “direct physical
8 loss of or damage to property” other than the business’s property within a geographic radius (100
9 miles in Stan’s Bar-B-Q’s case), which, in turn, must be caused by a Covered Cause of Loss. *Id.*
10 The archetypal civil authorities that trigger coverage under such a provision are ordinances
11 regulating construction, repair, or right to use property (including destruction of the property), such
12 as evacuation orders during a natural disaster. *See Nature of Provision*, Generally, 10A Couch on
13 Ins. § 152:22 (3d ed. 2020); John DiMugno, *The Implications of COVID-19 for the Insurance*
14 *Industry and its Customers: 2021 Developments*, 43 No. 3 Insurance Litigation Reporter NL 1
15 (Mar. 12, 2021).

16
17
18 The Court finds that the Civil Authority provisions do not provide coverage in these
19
20

21
22 ²¹ G. Civil Authority

23 (1) When the Declarations show that you have coverage for Business Income and Extra Expense, you may
24 extend that insurance to apply to the actual loss of Business Income you sustain and reasonable and
25 necessary Extra Expense you incur caused by action of civil authority that prohibits access to the described
premises. The civil authority action must be due to direct physical loss of or damage to property at
locations, other than described premises, that are within 100 miles of the described premises, caused by or
resulting from a Covered Cause of Loss.

1 circumstances. First, where the Civil Authority provision is premised on an initial trigger of
2 coverage, there are no independent grounds to find coverage as the Court has found no trigger
3 because COVID-19 does not cause direct physical loss of or damage to insured property. Second,
4 where the Civil Authority provision incorporates the requirement for physical loss or damage to a
5 neighboring building, there is no coverage because the Court has already found COVID-19 does
6 not cause such loss or damage. As demonstrated below, these two deficiencies defeat coverage
7 under every permutation of the Civil Authority provision in these cases. This view has prevailed
8 among federal courts examining whether similar Civil Authority provisions provide coverage as a
9 result of COVID-19. *See, e.g., Aggie Invs., LLC v. Cont'l Cas. Co.*, 21-cv-0013, 2021 WL
10 1550479, at *5 (E.D. Tex. Apr. 20, 2021); *Mohawk Gaming Enters., LLC v. Affiliated FM Ins. Co.*,
11 No. 20-cv-701, 2021 WL 1419782, at *3–*6 (N.D.N.Y. Apr. 15, 2021); *Select Hosp.*, 2021 WL
12 1293407, at *4 (D. Mass. Apr. 7, 2021).

14 C. Exclusions

15 While the Court's decision that the term "physical loss or damage" does not provide
16 coverage in the case of COVID-19 is determinative, the Parties expend extensive time contesting
17 the applicability of the Virus exclusion contained in many of their policies. In the interest of
18 completeness, the Court will address this issue.

20 1. Virus Exclusions

21 Plaintiffs argue that the Virus exclusions do not bar coverage. *See* Omnibus Resp. at 55–
22 65. The Virus exclusions state that "[w]e will not pay for loss or damage caused by or resulting
23 from any virus, bacterium or other microorganism that induces or is capable of inducing physical
24 distress, illness or disease," or something similar. Hsue Policy at 193.

1 a. Pandemic vs. Virus

2 Plaintiffs first argue that the Virus exclusion is not applicable because their losses stem
3 from a pandemic, not a virus, and, thus, the provision is not triggered in the first instance. Omnibus
4 Resp. at 56–58.

5 It is difficult to see how a pandemic differs from a virus other than in scope. Quite simply,
6 one causes the other. See *Pandemic*, Merriam-Webster.com, [https://www.merriam-](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/pandemic)
7 [webster.com/dictionary/pandemic](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/pandemic) (last visited May 28, 2021) (“an outbreak of a disease that
8 occurs over a wide geographic area (such as multiple countries or continents) and typically affects
9 a significant proportion of the population”). The average insured would not be surprised to learn
10 that a Virus exclusion excludes coverage based on measures taken to prevent a pandemic caused
11 by a virus.
12

13 b. Efficient Proximate Cause

14 Plaintiffs’ invocation of Washington’s Efficient Proximate Cause Rule does not change
15 this conclusion. In the exclusion context, as the provision at issue here is the Virus exclusion, the
16 Rule holds that if “an excluded occurrence initiates the causal chain and is itself either the sole
17 proximate cause or the efficient proximate cause of the loss,” there is no coverage. *Xia*, 400 P.3d
18 at 1241; see also, e.g., *Boxed Foods Co. v. Cal. Cap. Ins. Co.*, 497 F. Supp. 3d 516, 522 (N.D. Cal.
19 2020) (internal citations and quotations removed) (“An efficient proximate cause is a cause of loss
20 that predominates and sets the other cause of loss in motion. When loss can be attributed to two
21 causes—a covered and an excluded cause—coverage only exists if the efficient proximate cause
22 of the damage is covered under the policy.”).
23

24 In this case, the dispute comes down to whether COVID-19 or the Governor’s
25

1 Proclamations predominately caused the businesses' losses. *See* Omnibus Resp. at 58–62. If the
2 virus was the efficient proximate cause of the losses, the Virus exclusion would apply, barring
3 coverage. If, as Plaintiffs argue, the Proclamations were the true efficient proximate cause of the
4 business losses, the exclusion would not apply (so the argument goes) because the Proclamations
5 are not an excluded cause under the Virus exclusions. *See, e.g., Causeway Auto., LLC v. Zurich*
6 *Am. Ins. Co.*, No. 20-cv-8393, 2021 WL 486917, at *5–*6 (D.N.J. Feb. 10, 2021).

7 Determination of the efficient proximate cause is ordinarily a task for the jury but, “when
8 the facts are undisputed and the inferences therefrom are plain and incapable of reasonable doubt
9 or difference of opinion,” then determination of efficient proximate cause is a question of law for
10 the Court. *Graham v. Pub. Emps. Mut. Ins. Co.*, 656 P.2d 1077, 1081 (Wash. 1983).

12 Here, the underlying facts are undisputed and the line of causation is clear: COVID-19
13 caused the Governor to issue the Proclamations, which forced Plaintiffs to curtail their business
14 operations. Under such circumstances, the exclusion barring coverage resulting from the virus
15 applies. *See, e.g., Dolsen Cos. v. Bedivere Ins. Co.*, 264 F. Supp. 3d 1083, 1092–95 (E.D. Wash.
16 2017) (rejecting Efficient Proximate Cause argument where initial peril was an excluded harm and
17 the alleged subsequent peril was “necessarily intertwined” with initial peril).²²
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22
23 ²² Proximate cause arguments indistinguishable from Plaintiffs' arguments have been rejected by nearly every court.
24 *See, e.g., Carpe Diem Spa, Inc. v. Travelers Cas. Ins. Co. of Am.*, No. 20-cv-14860, 2021 WL 1153171, at *3
25 (D.N.J. Mar. 26, 2021); *Downs Ford, Inc. v. Zurich Am. Ins. Co.*, No. 20-cv-08595, 2021 WL 1138141, at *5
(D.N.J. Mar. 25, 2021); *Westside Head & Neck v. Hartford Fin. Servs. Grp., Inc.*, No. 20-cv-06132, 2021 WL
1060230, at *5 (C.D. Cal. Mar. 19, 2021).

1 *c. Regulatory Estoppel*

2 Plaintiffs argue that the doctrine of Regulatory Estoppel prohibits Defendants from relying
3 on the Virus exclusion because “there are questions about whether insurers were forthcoming”
4 with state insurance regulators, such as the Washington Office of the Insurance Commissioner,
5 when first proposing to add such an exclusion to their policies. *See* Omnibus Reply at 62–65.

6 Regulatory Estoppel is a form of equitable estoppel which “prohibits parties from
7 switching legal positions to suit their own ends.” *Brian Handel D.M.D., P.C. v. Allstate Ins. Co.*,
8 499 F. Supp. 3d 95, *4 (E.D. Pa. 2020) (quoting *Sunbeam Corp. v. Liberty Mut. Ins. Co.*, 781 A.2d
9 1189, 1192 (Pa. 2001)). In this context, it would hold that “[i]f an insurer represents to a regulatory
10 agency that new language in a policy will not result in decreased coverage, the insurer cannot
11 assert the opposite position when insureds raise the issue in litigation.” *Id.*

12 Plaintiffs admit that the Washington Supreme Court has not recognized Regulatory
13 Estoppel but argue that this is not the same thing as formally rejecting it. Omnibus Resp. at 63–
14 64. This Court will not adopt a rule of law that the Washington Supreme Court has not adopted.
15 As such, this Court declines to recognize the doctrine of Regulatory Estoppel on behalf of the State
16 of Washington.
17

18 Based on the foregoing, where a policy includes a Virus exclusion, that exclusion also bars
19 coverage for the losses alleged here.
20

21 **D. Extra-Contractual Claims**

22 The Court’s holding construing the terms of the insurance policies resolves the Plaintiffs’
23 Contractual Claims (*i.e.* their causes of action based on Declaratory Judgment and Breach of
24 Contract). The Court has determined the meaning of the terms in question and established that the
25

1 Defendants did not breach the terms of their insurance contracts by denying coverage.

2 The Parties debate, however, whether Plaintiffs' Extra-Contractual Claims (*i.e.*, their
3 causes of action based on Bad Faith, WCPA, IFCA, and Negligence) can survive absent a finding
4 of coverage. Plaintiffs argue their Extra-Contractual Claims should survive, even if no coverage
5 is found, because the insurers may still have acted improperly in handling their claims. Omnibus
6 Resp. at 75–82. As their briefing contends, “[a]t the center of each Plaintiff’s extracontractual
7 claims is the well-founded contention that Defendants failed to conduct a reasonable investigation
8 of the facts and the governing law relating to the claims, resulting in coverage determinations that
9 were, in fact, unreasonable and unlawful.” *Id.* at 89.

10
11 Defendants contend that Plaintiffs' Extra-Contractual Claims should be dismissed along
12 with their Contractual Claims, arguing that once there is a finding that their denial of coverage was
13 justified, Plaintiffs failed to identify independent bad faith, negligence, or unfair practices to
14 support their claims. Omnibus Reply at 72–82.

15
16 Reviewing Plaintiffs' operative Complaints, the Court concludes that Plaintiffs rest their
17 Extra-Contractual Claims on nothing more than allegations that denial of coverage was
18 unreasonable, done without sufficient investigation, or simply reiterate the elements of the cause
19 of action. This fails to satisfy the *Twombly-Iqbal* standard. *See Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550
20 U.S. 544, 555 (2007) (“a plaintiff’s obligation to provide the ‘grounds’ of his ‘entitlement to relief’
21 requires more than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of
22 action will not do.”).

23
24 As to claims premised on unreasonable denial, since the Court has found that COVID-19
25 does not cause physical loss or damage, denial of coverage on these grounds was reasonable.

1 Therefore, any claims for bad faith, negligence, or under the WCPA or IFCA premised on these
2 grounds must fail.

3 Plaintiffs' claims based on unreasonable investigation also fail. Defendants' denials of
4 coverage were based on policy interpretations. There was no need for factual investigations. In
5 these circumstances, the Court cannot say the quick denial of claims was unreasonable, frivolous,
6 or unfounded. Defendants were faced with hundreds of identical claims based on the same causal
7 event, namely COVID-19. As one court described,

8
9 because defendant's denials were based on policy interpretations, not factual
10 findings, it is not clear what would make those actions unreasonable under the
11 circumstances. The facts underlying the claims, much like the facts underlying the
12 present lawsuit, are largely, if not entirely, undisputed. And the speed with which
13 defendant denied plaintiffs' claims cannot support a claim for unfair or deceptive
14 trade practices.

15 *Kamakura, LLC v. Greater N.Y. Mut. Ins. Co.*, No. 20-cv-11350, 2021 WL 1171630, at
16 *14 (D. Mass. Mar. 9, 2021).

17 Based on the foregoing, the Court determines that Plaintiffs have largely failed to plead
18 acts independent of unreasonable denial of coverage or investigation. Without independent
19 grounds, which Plaintiffs have failed to allege, dismissal of Plaintiffs' Extra-Contractual Claims
20 is appropriate.

21 **E. Leave to Amend**

22 Ordinarily, "[w]here a complaint is dismissed for failure to state a claim, 'leave to amend
23 should be granted unless the court determines that the allegation of other facts consistent with the
24 challenged pleading could not possibly cure the deficiency.'" *PBTM LLC v. Football Nw., LLC*,
25 No. 19-cv-2081, 2021 WL 37648, at *17 (W.D. Wash. Jan. 5, 2021) (quoting *Schreiber Distrib.
Co. v. Serv-Well Furniture Co.*, 806 F.2d 1393, 1401 (9th Cir. 1986)); see also *Navajo Nation v.*

1 *U.S. Dep’t of the Interior*, 996 F.3d 623, *6 (9th Cir. 2021) (quoting *Polich v. Burlington N., Inc.*,
2 942 F.2d 1467, 1472 (9th Cir. 1991)) (“dismissal without leave to amend is improper unless it is
3 clear . . . that the complaint could not be saved by any amendment.”).

4 In the present cases, amendment would be futile. As COVID-19 does not cause direct
5 physical loss of covered property, and such loss is required to trigger coverage, there is no way
6 that Plaintiffs can amend their complaints to cure this deficiency. As such, the Court will deny
7 Plaintiffs’ claims with prejudice. See e.g., *Seoul Taco Holdings, LLC v. Cincinnati Ins. Co.*, No.
8 20-cv-1249, 2021 WL 1889866, at *6 (E.D. Mo. May 11, 2021); *M&E Bakery Holdings, LLC v.*
9 *Westfield Nat’l Ins. Co.*, No. 20-cv-5849, 2021 WL 1837393, at *5, *7 (N.D. Ill. May 7, 2021);
10 *Jonathan Oheb MD, Inc. v. Travelers Cas. Ins. Co. of Am.*, No. 20-cv-08478, 2020 WL 7769880,
11 at *4 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 30, 2020).

12 13 V. INDIVIDUAL CASES

14 The Court now applies its above findings to the ten consolidated cases, listed below by
15 Defendant insurance company.

16 A. Defendant Affiliated FM Insurance Company (No. 20-cv-01038)

17 1. Case Background

18 This matter is made up of two constituent plaintiff groups who are insured by Affiliated
19 FM. The first plaintiff group is Vancouver Clinic Inc. PS. See *Vancouver Clinic Inc PS v.*
20 *Affiliated FM Ins. Co.*, Order of Consolidation, No. 20-cv-05605, Dkt. No. 24. Vancouver Clinic
21 is a professional association of physicians who operate eight medical clinics in the Vancouver,
22 Washington area. *Id.*, Am. Compl., Dkt. No. 8 ¶ 7 (“Vancouver Clinic Compl.”). It has alleged
23 the actual presence of COVID-19 in its clinics and advances causes of action for declaratory relief,
24
25

1 breach of contract, anticipatory repudiation of contract, insurance bad faith, and violations of the
2 IFCA and WCPA. *Id.* ¶¶ 4, 33–36, 51–85.

3 The second plaintiff group is Aspen Lodging Group LLC, which owns and manages several
4 hotels and restaurants under the Provenance Hotels brand. *See Aspen Lodging*, Compl., No. 20-
5 cv-01038, Dkt. No. 1-2 ¶¶ 2, 26 (“Aspen Lodging Compl.”). Aspen Lodging has not plead the
6 actual presence of COVID-19 in its hotels and restaurants and its causes of action include
7 declaratory judgment, breach of contract, insurance bad faith, and claims under the IFCA and
8 WCPA. *Id.* ¶¶ 50–77. The Court consolidated these actions under Case No. 20-cv-01038.
9

10 Both Plaintiff groups’ insurance policies are substantially similar²³ and include a general
11 coverage provision based on physical loss or damage, entitled “Insurance Provided.”²⁴ The
12 Policies also contain two unique Communicable Disease provisions—one for Business
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22 ²³ *See Aspen Lodging*, Decl. of Jerry H. Stein, Ex. A, No. 20-cv-01038, Dkt. No. 34-1 (“Vancouver Clinic Policy”);
id., Decl. of Richard Sunny, Ex. D., Dkt. No. 41-4 (“Aspen Lodging Policy”).

23 ²⁴ *See Vancouver Clinic Policy* at 10; *see also Aspen Lodging Policy* at 35, stating

24 E. INSURANCE PROVIDED:

25 This Policy covers property, as described in this Policy, against ALL RISKS OF PHYSICAL LOSS OR
DAMAGE, except as hereinafter excluded

1 Interruption²⁵ and the other for Property Damage²⁶ (the “Communicable Disease Provisions”)—
2 which provide coverage for losses if a communicable disease is detected at the insured property.
3 Unlike the Insurance Provided provision, the Communicable Disease Provisions do not contain a
4 physical loss trigger and, thus, must be addressed independently. Recovery under the
5 Communicable Disease Provisions is capped according to sub-limits.²⁷

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9 ²⁵ See Vancouver Clinic Policy at 45; *see also* Aspen Lodging Policy at 59, stating

10 3. Communicable Disease – Business Interruption

11 If a described location owned, leased or rented by the Insured has the actual not suspected presence of
12 communicable disease and access to such described location is limited, restricted or prohibited by:

- 13 a) An order of an authorized governmental agency regulating such presence of communicable disease; or
14 b) A decision of an Officer of the Insured as a result of such presence of communicable disease,

15 This Policy covers the Business Interruption Coverage loss incurred by the Insured during the Period of
16 Liability at such described location with such presence of communicable disease.

17 ²⁶ See Vancouver Clinic Policy at 27; *see also* Aspen Lodging Policy at 41, stating

18 5. Communicable Disease – Property Damage

19 If a described location owned, leased or rented by the Insured has the actual not suspected presence of
20 communicable disease and access to such described location is limited, restricted or prohibited by:

- 21 a) An order of an authorized governmental agency regulating or as result of such presence of
22 communicable disease; or
23 b) A decision of an Officer of the Insured as a result of such presence of communicable disease,

24 This Policy covers the reasonable and necessary costs incurred by the Insured at such described location for
25 the:

- a) Cleanup, removal and disposal of such presence of communicable disease from insured property; and
b) Actual costs or fees payable to public relations services or actual costs of using the Insured’s employees
for reputation management resulting from such presence of communicable disease on insured property.

²⁷ See Vancouver Clinic Policy at 11, 12; *see also* Aspen Lodging Policy at 22 (\$500,000 cap), 23, stating

Additional Coverages

\$100,000 Communicable Disease - Property Damage annual aggregate

Business Interruption Coverage Extensions

\$100,000 Communicable Disease - Business Interruption annual aggregate for a 12 Month Period of
Liability

1 Additionally, the Policies include a Civil or Military Authority extension²⁸ that contains a
2 physical loss trigger and a Contamination exclusion that bars coverage of losses associated with a
3 “contamination.”²⁹

4 Both groups and Affiliated FM have filed Cross-Motions for Partial Summary Judgment.³⁰
5 Additionally, both Vancouver Clinic and Aspen Lodging have submitted Motions for Judicial
6 Notice.³¹ As the Court will resolve the Parties’ claims without reference to these documents, the
7 Court will deny the Motions for Judicial Notice as moot.
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12 ²⁸ See Vancouver Clinic Policy at 44–45; *see also* Aspen Lodging Policy at 58–59, stating

13 2. Civil or Military Authority

14 This Policy covers the Business Interruption Coverage loss incurred by the Insured during the Period of
15 Liability if an order of civil or military authority prohibits access to a location provided such order is the
16 direct result of physical damage of the type insured at a location or within five (5) statute miles of it.

17 ²⁹ See Vancouver Clinic Policy at 82; *see also* Aspen Lodging Policy at 100, stating

18 This policy excludes loss or damage caused by any of the following excluded events . . . 10.
19 Contamination, and any cost due to contamination including the inability to use or occupy property or any
20 cost of making property safe or suitable for use or occupancy; nor will the foregoing constitute direct
21 physical loss or damage insured by this policy.

22 “Contamination” is defined as

23 any condition of property due to the actual or suspected presence of any foreign substance, impurity,
24 pollutant, hazardous material, poison, toxin, pathogen or pathogenic organism, bacteria, virus, disease
25 causing or illness causing agent, fungus, mold or mildew.

 Vancouver Clinic Policy at 62; *see also* Aspen Lodging Policy at 76

26 ³⁰ See *Aspen Lodging*, Vancouver Clinic’s Mot. for Partial Summ. J., No. 20-cv-01038, Dkt. No. 33 (“Vancouver
27 Clinic’s Mot.”); *id.*, Affiliated FM Cross-Mot. For Partial Summ. J. against Vancouver Clinic, Dkt. No. 36
28 (“Affiliated FM’s Vancouver Clinic Mot.”); *id.*, Affiliated FM’s Cross-Mot. for Partial Summ. J. against Aspen
29 Lodging, Dkt. No. 39 (“Affiliated FM’s Aspen Lodging Mot.”); *id.*, Aspen Lodging’s Mot. For Partial Summ. J.,
30 Dkt. No. 42 (“Aspen Lodging’s Mot.”).

31 ³¹ See *Aspen Lodging*, Vancouver Clinic’s Request for Judicial Notice, No. 20-cv-01038, Dkt. No. 35; *id.*, Aspen’s
Mot. for Judicial Notice, Dkt. No. 44.

1 2. Vancouver Clinic Plaintiff

2 Affiliated FM admits Vancouver Clinic is entitled to coverage under the Communicable
3 Disease Provisions as Vancouver Clinic has plead the actual presence of COVID-19. *See*
4 Affiliated FM’s Vancouver Clinic Mot. at 2. Affiliated FM argues that these Provisions, however,
5 are unique and distinct from coverage under the broader Insurance Provided provision and, thus,
6 Vancouver Clinic’s recovery should be limited to the caps associated with the Communicable
7 Disease Provisions, rather than the full policy limit. *See id.* at 20–21. Affiliated FM denies
8 coverage under the general Insurance Provided provision according to the familiar argument that
9 COVID-19 does not cause direct physical loss or damage. *See Id.* at 12–17.
10

11 Vancouver Clinic counters that it should be entitled to the full policy limit. *See Vancouver*
12 Clinic’s Mot. at 1–5. Specifically, it argues that COVID-19 causes direct physical loss or damage,
13 *see id.* at 16–26, and that the policy does not limit Vancouver Clinic’s recovery exclusively to the
14 Communicable Disease provisions once a single peril implicates coverage under multiple
15 provisions, *see id.* at 10–12, 15–16.
16

17 a. Coverage

18 As the Court has determined that COVID-19 does not cause physical loss or damage,
19 coverage is not triggered under the general Insurance Provided provision. Thus, Vancouver
20 Clinic’s recovery is limited to the Communicable Disease provisions, which, by their terms, do
21 not include a physical loss or damage requirement.

22 Additionally, the Court is unpersuaded by Vancouver Clinic’s argument that Affiliated
23 FM’s admission of coverage under the Communicable Disease provisions necessarily means that
24 there is coverage under the Insurance Provided provision. *See Vancouver Clinic’s Mot.* at 12–15.
25

1 The Communicable Disease provisions apply when the disease is present, making it distinct from
2 the Insurance Provided provision, which requires physical loss or damage. Thus, the fact that the
3 Communicable Disease Provisions are applicable does not reverse-activate the Insurance Provided
4 provision.³²

5 *b. Recovery Limitations*

6 Once determined that coverage is limited to the caps associated with the Communicable
7 Disease provisions, the Parties debate the exact amount Vancouver Clinic is entitled to recover.
8 Each Provision has a \$100,000 sub-limit cap. Vancouver Clinic argues that it is entitled to these
9 sub-limits for each location with the reported presence of COVID-19, totaling \$1.6 million.
10 Vancouver Clinic's Mot. at 15 n.4. Affiliated FM argues that Vancouver Clinic is entitled only to
11 \$200,000 total as each Communicable Disease provision has an annual aggregate of \$100,000.
12 Affiliated FM's Vancouver Clinic Mot. at 20–21.
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17 ³² Additionally, the Parties debate the applicability of the Contamination exclusion. Affiliated FM argues that, even
18 were coverage established under the Insurance Provided provision, coverage pursuant to a virus such as COVID-19
19 would be barred by the Contamination exclusion. *See* Affiliated FM's Vancouver Clinic Mot. at 17–19. Vancouver
20 Clinic argues that the Contamination exclusion does not apply, and that Affiliated FM seeks to apply it
21 inconsistently to bar coverage under the Insurance Provided provision but not the Communicable Disease
22 provisions. *See* Vancouver Clinic's Mot. at 26–29. The Contamination exclusion operates similarly to the Virus
23 exclusion discussed *supra* and applies equally. *See supra* at 28–31. Further, it is not applied inconsistently. The
24 structure of the Policies leads to the conclusion that the Communicable Disease provisions are meant as an exception
25 to the Policy's exclusions. In other words, as to both the Property Insured and Business Interruption extensions, the
pattern is (1) losses insured through the Insurance Provided provision, including a physical loss or damage trigger;
(2) exclusions, including the Contamination exclusion; and (3) extensions, including the Communicable Disease
provisions. Thus, by the construction of the contract, the exclusions apply (including the Contamination exclusion)
to the losses insured, except where modified by the subsequent extensions (including the Communicable Disease
provisions). In terms of the circumstances at hand, this construction means that (1) COVID-19 does not trigger
coverage because of a lack of physical loss or damage; (2) even if it did, the Contamination exclusion would exclude
coverage; (3) but, since the terms of the Communicable Disease provisions are met, coverage is available under
these provisions alone.

1 Reviewing the relevant sub-limits provided for in the Policy, it is clear that Vancouver
2 Clinic is entitled to a maximum of \$200,000. Both Communicable Disease provisions' caps state
3 that they are subject to an annual aggregate. Vancouver Clinic Policy at 11, 12. "Annual aggregate"
4 is a defined term within the Policy, to wit: "the Company's maximum amount payable during any
5 policy year." *Id.* at 61. The language of this definition is clear; the insurance company will pay
6 no more than the identified cap in a single year. It matters not whether COVID-19 was present at
7 one or multiple Vancouver Clinic locations. The Policy's coverage maximum under each relevant
8 provision is \$100,000. As the Court has found that these are the only applicable coverage
9 provisions within the Policy, coverage is set at \$200,000 total.
10

11 *c. Extra-Contractual Claims*

12 Finally, Vancouver Clinic advances Extra-Contractual Claims for insurance bad faith and
13 violations of the WCPA and IFCA. Reviewing Vancouver Clinic's Complaint, the Court
14 determines that its Extra-Contractual Claims are based on Affiliated FM's denial of coverage, an
15 allegation of improper investigation, and conclusory claims that Affiliated FM violated industry
16 standards or engaged in deceptive practices, none of which are supported by allegations in the
17 Complaint. *See* Vancouver Clinic Compl. ¶¶ 75–76, 80, 84. Based on the Court's reasoning
18 above, these claims will be dismissed.
19

20 3. *Aspen Lodging Plaintiffs*

21 Unlike Vancouver Clinic, Affiliated FM denies coverage to Aspen Lodging in total because
22 Aspen Lodging has not plead the actual presence of the virus, which is a precondition to finding
23 coverage under the Communicable Disease Provisions. *See* Affiliated FM's Aspen Lodging Mot.
24 at 2.
25

1 Aspen Lodging adopts the arguments advanced by Vancouver Clinic regarding coverage
2 under the broader Insurance Provided provision. *See* Aspen Lodging’s Mot. at 1. In addition to
3 those arguments, Aspen Lodging argues it is entitled to coverage under the Civil and Military
4 Authority extension. *See id.* at 7–13.

5 Affiliated FM argues that the Civil and Military Authority extension does not provide
6 independent coverage. Affiliated FM’s Aspen Lodging Mot. at 6–7. Additionally, Affiliated FM
7 raises a choice of law question on the grounds that the majority of Aspen Lodging’s contacts are
8 in the State of Oregon and, thus, Oregon law should control. Affiliated FM’s Aspen Lodging Mot.
9 at 7–15. The Court addresses the choice of law issue first.

11 *a. Choice of Law*

12 It is unnecessary for the Court to conduct a choice of law analysis as Affiliated FM has
13 failed to demonstrate an actual conflict between the laws of Washington and Oregon. When a
14 federal district court sits in diversity, as here, it “must follow the choice-of-law rules of the State
15 in which it sits.” *Veridian Credit Union v. Eddie Bauer, LLC*, 295 F. Supp. 3d 1140, 1149 (W.D.
16 Wash. 2017) (quoting *Atl. Marine Constr. Co. v. U.S. Dist. Court for W. Dist. of Tex.*, 571 U.S.
17 49, 65 (2013)). Washington choice of law rules follow a two-step process, first determining
18 whether an actual conflict exists before determining which jurisdiction has the most significant
19 relationship. *Id.* at 1149–50 (citing *Burnside v. Simpson Paper Co.*, 864 P.2d 937, 941 (Wash.
20 1994) and *Johnson v. Spider Staging Corp.*, 555 P.2d 997, 1000–01 (Wash. 1976)). If no conflict
21 exists, Washington law applies. *Id.* at 1149. An “actual conflict” exists “when the states’ laws
22 could produce different outcomes on the same legal issue.” *Id.* (quoting *Kelley v. Microsoft Corp.*,
23 251 F.R.D. 544, 550 (W.D. Wash. 2008)).
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1 In support of its claim of “actual conflict” between Washington and Oregon law, Affiliated
2 FM points to Washington Senate Bill 5351 currently pending in the Washington Legislature. *See*
3 S.B. 5351, 67th Leg., Reg. Sess. (Wash. 2021).³³ Under its terms, Washington law would be
4 amended to provide that the loss of the ability to use an insured property as a result of COVID-19
5 is considered a physical loss of or damage to the property, entitling the policyholder to coverage.
6 *See* S.B. 5351, 67th Leg., Reg. Sess. (Wash. 2021).³⁴ But, this Bill is not law, which means
7 Affiliated FM’s asserted conflict is purely hypothetical. The Court is unaware of an Oregon Court
8 ruling on this issue yet, let alone a ruling on this issue in a manner contrary to this Court’s
9 conclusions. The Court, therefore, finds no conflict and will continue to apply Washington law as
10 it presently exists.

12 *b. Coverage*

13 Aspen Lodging’s claims for coverage must fail. Aspen Lodging is not entitled to coverage
14 under the general Insurance Provided provision because it has not suffered physical loss of or
15 damage to property. It is not entitled to coverage under the Communicable Disease Provisions
16 because it did not plead that the COVID-19 virus was found at any of its locations, a requirement
17 for coverage under this extension.
18

19 Finally, Aspen Lodging’s claim to coverage under the Civil and Military Authority
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23 ³³ Available at <http://lawfilesext.leg.wa.gov/biennium/2021-22/Pdf/Bills/Senate%20Bills/5351.pdf?q=20210408122846>

24 ³⁴ Available at <http://lawfilesext.leg.wa.gov/biennium/2021-22/Pdf/Bills/Senate%20Bills/5351.pdf?q=20210408122846>
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1 extension fails for all the reasons the Court discussed above. Specifically, Aspen Lodging’s Civil
2 and Military Authority extension requires that a property within five statute miles of covered
3 property be affected by “physical damage of the type insured.” As the Court has already held,
4 COVID-19 does not cause such loss or damage, either to Aspen Lodging’s properties or to
5 properties nearby.

6 For these reasons, the Court will grant Affiliated FM’s Motion and deny Aspen Lodging’s
7 Motion.

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9 *c. Extra-Contractual Claims*

10 Reviewing Aspen Lodging’s Complaint, the Court determines that its Extra-Contractual
11 Claims are based on Affiliated FM’s denial of coverage, an allegation of improper investigation,
12 and conclusory allegations. *See* Aspen Lodging Compl. ¶¶ 61, 67, 71–76. Based on the Court’s
13 reasoning above, it will dismiss these claims.

14 **B. Defendant Aspen American Insurance Company (20-cv-00616)**

15 *1. Case Background*

16 Prior to consolidation, five plaintiffs advanced claims against Aspen American Insurance
17 Company.³⁵ The Court consolidated all five actions under the *Marler* case. *See Marler*, Order of
18 Consolidation, No. 20-cv-00616, Dkt. No. 41. After consolidation, four of the Plaintiffs (Marler,
19 Aylen, Jagow, and Mikkelson) filed a consolidated amended class action complaint, advancing
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24 ³⁵ *See Marler v. Aspen Am. Ins. Co.*, No. 20-cv-00616; *Karla Aylen DDS PLLC v. Aspen Am. Ins. Co.*, No. 20-cv-
25 00717; *Shokofeh Tabaraie DDS PLLC v. Aspen Am. Ins. Co.*, No. 20-cv-01035; *Jagow v. Aspen Am. Ins. Co.*, No. 20-cv-01205; *Mikkelson v. Aspen Am. Ins. Co.*, No. 20-cv-05378

only two causes of action: declaratory judgment and breach of contract. *Marler*, Consolidated Am. Class Action Compl., No. 20-cv-00616, Dkt. No. 43 ¶¶ 87–99. Plaintiff Tabaraie filed a separate, non-class action complaint advancing causes of action for declaratory judgment, breach of contract, failure to act in good faith, and a claim under the WCPA. *Id.*, Pl. Tabaraie’s Second Am. Compl., Dkt. No. 46 ¶¶ 102–134 (“Tabaraie Compl.”).

After the original five Aspen American Plaintiffs filed their post-consolidation complaints, an additional case filed a class action complaint against Aspen American. *See Manley DDS v. Aspen Am. Ins. Co.*, No. 21-cv-00342. The case was reassigned to the undersigned, *id.*, Dkt. No. 4, and the Plaintiffs agreed to consolidation with *Marler* and adoption of the briefing already pending therein, *id.*, Resp., Dkt. No. 7 at 1. As such, the Court ordered *Manly* consolidated with *Marler* under case number 20-cv-00616. *Id.*, Min. Order, Dkt. No. 8.

2. Disposition

a. Coverage

All Plaintiffs advancing claims against Aspen America were issued the materially same insurance policy. *See Marler*, Def. Aspen Am. Ins. Co.’s Mot. to Dismiss Consolidated Class Action Compl. and Tabaraie Compl., No. 20-cv-00616, Dkt. No. 51 at 1, 3 (“Aspen’s Mot.”). For convenience, when referring to the relevant insurance policies, the Court will reference the policy of Wade K. Marler DDS. *Id.*, Decl. of Robin Wechkin, Ex. A, Dkt. No. 51-1 (“Marler Policy”). This Policy includes the familiar Coverage Agreement, which agrees to “pay for all direct physical damage to covered property at the premises described on the Declarations caused by or resulting from any covered cause of loss.” *Id.* at 8. “Covered Cause of Loss” is defined as “ALL RISK OF DIRECT PHYSICAL LOSS except as excluded or limited in Section II. of this Coverage Part.”

1 *Id.* at 25. The Policy defines “Damage” to include “partial or total loss of or damage to your
2 covered property.” *Id.* at 26.

3 The Policy also includes coverage for Practice Income, Extra Expense, and Extended
4 Practice Income. *Id.* at 10, 11. All three provisions are contingent on direct physical loss or
5 damage.³⁶

6 The Policy also includes a Civil Authority provision, which in this instance acts as a
7 coverage extension to the practice income coverage. *See id.* at 11 (“We will also pay for the
8 following expenses:”), 14 (Civil Authority: “We will pay for the actual loss of practice income
9 and rents you sustain caused by action of civil authority that prohibits access to the described
10 premises due to the direct physical damage to property, other than at the described premises,
11 caused by or resulting from any covered cause of loss.”). Again, as demonstrated in this excerpt,
12 physical loss or damage is a prerequisite to coverage under the Civil Authority.
13

14 As illustrated by the recitation of the policy provisions above, the Aspen American
15 Plaintiffs’ claims to coverage fail given the Court’s finding that COVID-19 does not cause direct
16 physical loss or damage. All of the coverage provisions include requirements for “direct physical
17 damage” caused by a “covered cause of loss,” which, in turn, requires a “direct physical loss.”
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22 ³⁶ *See* Marler Policy at 10 (Practice Income provision: “The suspension must be caused by direct physical damage to
23 the building or blanket dental practice personal property at the described premises caused by or resulting from a
24 covered cause of loss . . .”); 11 (Extra Expense provision: “Extra expense means the extra expenses necessarily
25 incurred by you during the period of restoration to continue normal services and operations which are interrupted
due to damage by a covered cause of loss to the premises described . . .”), 11 (Extended Practice Income provision:
“Loss of practice income must be caused by direct physical damage at the described premises caused by or resulting
from any covered cause of loss.”).

1 ***b. Plaintiff Tabaraie's Extra-Contractual Claims***

2 Tabaraie's Extra-Contractual Claims (for Bad Faith and WCPA) fail as well. Reviewing
3 the relevant Complaint, the Extra-Contractual Claims are premised on Aspen American's denial
4 of coverage, an allegation of unreasonable investigation, and conclusory claims that Aspen
5 American violated industry standards or engaged in deceptive practices, none of which are
6 supported by allegations in the Complaint. *See* Tabaraie Compl. ¶¶ 116–118, 122–127.

7 The Court will grant Aspen American's Motion to Dismiss and dismiss all the claims
8 against Aspen American Insurance Company.

9 **C. Defendant CNA Financial Corporation (20-cv-00809)**

10 ***1. Case Background***

11 This matter consists of five separate plaintiff groups (McCulloch, Noskenda, Hong DDS,
12 Hong PLLC, and Owens Davies) and three separate insurance companies (Valley Forge Insurance
13 Company, Transportation Insurance Company, and National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford)
14 consolidated around a common parent company.³⁷ As each of the three insurance companies
15 named is a subsidiary of CNA Financial Corporation, the Court consolidated these matters under
16 the *McCulloch* case. *See McCulloch*, Order on Consolidation, No. 20-cv-00809, Dkt. No. 38.

17 After consolidation, four of the five plaintiff groups, including McCulloch, Hong PLLC,
18 Hong DDS, and Noskenda filed a consolidated class action Complaint. *See* Consolidated Am.

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³⁷ Prior to consolidation, the constituent cases included *Kara McCulloch DMD MSD PLLC v. Valley Forge Ins. Co.*,
25 No. 20-cv-00809; *Noskenda Inc v. Valley Forge Ins. Co.*, No. 20-cv-00854; *Jae Y. Hong DDS PS v. Valley Forge*
Ins. Co., No. 20-cv-00891; *Jae Y Hong PLLC v. Transportation Ins. Co.*, No 20-cv-05556; and *Owens Davies PS v.*
National Fire Ins. Co. of Hartford, No. 20-cv-06155.

1 Class Action Compl., No. 20-cv-00809, Dkt. No. 40.

2 According to the consolidated Complaint, the Plaintiffs, four dental business and one print
3 shop, *id.* ¶¶ 5–19, advance causes of action for declaratory relief and breach of contract, *id.* ¶¶ 91–
4 103. The policies issued to each of the Plaintiffs represented by this Complaint are materially
5 identical in most relevant respects. *See id.* at ¶ 22; *see also McCulloch*, Decl. of H. Christopher
6 Boehning, Exs. A–D, No. 20-cv-00809, Dkt. Nos. 51-1–51-4 (Policies of McCulloch, Hong
7 PLLC, Hong DDS, and Noskenda). The only difference in insurance policies is that the policy of
8 Hong DDS includes an extra endorsement for Business Income for Interruption of Practice. *See*
9 *McCulloch*, Decl. of H. Christopher Boehning, Ex. B, No. 20-cv-00809, Dkt. No. 51-2 at 88
10 (“Hong DDS Policy”).
11

12 The fifth plaintiff group, Owens Davies, did not file a post-consolidation complaint and,
13 thus, its pre-consolidation complaint remains operative. *See Owens Davies*, Compl., No. 20-cv-
14 06155, Dkt. No. 1 (“Owens Davies Compl.”). According to this complaint, Owens Davies owns
15 and operates a law firm in Olympia, Washington. *Id.* ¶ 5. Its Complaint does not include class
16 allegations. *See generally id.* Owens Davies advances causes of action for declaratory relief,
17 breach of contract, insurance bad faith, negligence, and claims under the WCPA and IFCA, *id.* ¶¶
18 70–91. The Firm’s insurance policy does not materially differ from those of the first set of CNA
19 Plaintiffs, except that it includes the same Business Income for Interruption of Practice
20 endorsement as Hong DDS. *See McCulloch*, Defs.’ Mot. to Dismiss Compl., No. 20-cv-00809,
21 Dkt. No. 50 at 5–8 (“CNA’s Mot. to Dismiss”); *McCulloch*, Decl. of H. Christopher Boehning,
22 Ex. E, No. 20-cv-00809, Dkt. No. 51-5 at 83 (“Owens Davies Policy”).
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25 As the policies are materially the same, the Court will cite only to the Policy of Owens

1 Davies in describing the terms of insurance. In the Businessowners Special Coverage Form, the
2 Coverage clause provides that the insurer “will pay for direct physical loss of or damage to Covered
3 Property at the premises described in the Declarations cause by or resulting from a Covered Cause
4 of Loss.” Owens Davies Policy at 19. “Covered Cause of Loss” is defined as “RISKS OF DIRECT
5 PHYSICAL LOSS” unless otherwise excluded. *Id.* at 20.

6 The Policy also includes an endorsement (effectively an extension) for Business Income
7 and Extra Expenses, including provisions for Business Income, *id.* at 41,³⁸ Extra Expense, *id.* at
8 42,³⁹ and Extended Business Income, *id.* at 42.⁴⁰ It also includes an endorsement for Civil
9 Authority coverage. *Id.* at 67.⁴¹
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14 ³⁸ Stating

15 We will pay for the actual loss of Business Income you sustain due to the necessary “suspension” of your
16 “operations” during the “period of restoration.” The “suspension” must be caused by direct physical loss of
or damage to property at the described premises. The loss or damage must be caused by or result from a
Covered Cause of Loss.

17 ³⁹ Stating

18 Extra Expense means reasonable and necessary expenses you incur during the “period of restoration” that
19 you would not have incurred if there had been no direct physical loss of or damage to property caused by or
resulting from a Covered Cause of Loss.

20 ⁴⁰ Stating

21 If the necessary “suspension” of your “operations” produces a Business Income loss payable under
Paragraph 1. Business Income above, we will also pay for the actual loss of Business Income you sustain
during the period that: . . .

22 this extended Business Income does not apply to loss of Business Income incurred as a result of
23 unfavorable business conditions caused by the impact of the Covered Cause of loss in the area where the
described premises are located.

24 ⁴¹ Stating

25 When the Declarations show that you have coverage for Business Income and Extra Expense, you may
extend that insurance to apply to the actual loss of Business Income you sustain and reasonable and
necessary Extra Expense you incur caused by action of civil authority that prohibits access to the described

1 2. Disposition

2 a. Coverage

3 Defendants argue there is no coverage under all of the aforementioned provisions based on
4 the fact that COVID-19 does not cause physical loss or damage. *See* CNA’s Mot. to Dismiss at
5 11–18. Given that the Court has already concluded that COVID-19 does not cause physical loss
6 or damage, it finds no coverage under the terms of the insurance policies.

7 b. Business Income for Interruption of Practice Endorsement

8 Owens Davies and Hong DDS’s arguments relevant to their Business Income for
9 Interruption of Practice endorsement, *see* Omnibus Resp. at 51–3, also fail. This provision states:
10

11 This endorsement modifies insurance provided under the following:
12 BUSINESSOWNERS SPECIAL PROPERTY COVERAGE FORM
13 BUSINESS INCOME AND EXTRA EXPENSE

14 The following coverage is added to your Businessowners Special Property
15 Coverage Form:

16 Except as otherwise stated in this endorsement, the terms and conditions of the
17 policy apply to the insurance stated below.

18 This insurance applies only when Business Income Coverage is included with the
19 policy.

20 1. The following changes are made to the coverages of Business Income
21 and Extra Expense, Civil Authority, and Utility Services - Time Element, if
22 attached to this policy:

23 For Loss of Business Income at each scheduled location affected by the
24 suspension of your “operations” we will pay:

25 premises. The civil authority action must be due to direct physical loss of or damage to property at
locations, other than described premises, caused by or resulting from a Covered Cause of Loss.

- 1 a. The daily limit shown in the Declarations without reduction for
2 discontinuing expenses or rescheduled clients, but only for the
3 initial 30 days of loss, or portion of a day, for each occurrence,
4 or
5 b. The actual loss of Business Income during the “period of
6 restoration.”

7 For each occurrence you can select either a. or b. above. . . .

8 Owens Davies Policy at 83.

9 Owens Davies and Hong DDS claim that the Endorsement “expanded [the] coverage”
10 provided by their policies and ties it to a “‘suspension of operations,’ regardless of whether [the
11 insured] ha[s] also suffered a physical loss of or damage to property.” Omnibus Resp. at 51. In
12 other words, they claim the Endorsement provided a separate ground for establishing coverage not
13 tied to the physical loss and damage requirements of the Business Income, Extra Expense,
14 Extended Business Income, and Civil Authority provisions.

15 Reviewing the Endorsement, the Court determines that it does not establish independent
16 grounds for coverage. As it makes clear, “[e]xcept as otherwise stated in this endorsement, the
17 terms and conditions of the policy apply to the insurance stated below.” *Id.* In other words, the
18 Endorsement does not otherwise change the requirements of Business Income and Extra Expense
19 coverage, including that physical loss or damage be present in order to trigger coverage.

20 Instead, as Defendants point out, a straightforward reading of the Endorsement leads to the
21 conclusion that it “provides an alternative method for calculating lost income under the existing
22 Business Income, Extra Expense, and Civil Authority coverages” all of which require physical loss
23 or damage in the first instance. Omnibus Reply at 42; *see also id.* at 42–46. In other words, the
24 Endorsement claims only to *modify* the coverage provided in the Business Owners Special
25 Property Coverage Form by providing two options to calculate what the insurer will pay, including

1 (with further limitations) “a. the daily limit shown in the Declarations” or “b. the Actual loss of
2 Business Income during the ‘period of restoration” and then gives the insured the opportunity
3 “[f]or each occurrence you can select either a. or b. above.” Owens Davies Policy at 83. Thus,
4 Owens Davies and Hong DDS cannot rely on the Endorsement to provide coverage where the
5 policy does not otherwise establish coverage.

6 *c. Extra-Contractual Claims*

7 Only Owens Davies advances Extra-Contractual Claims (for bad faith, negligence, WCPA,
8 and IFCA). Reviewing its Complaint, the Court determines that its Extra-Contractual Claims, in
9 addition to wrongful denial of coverage, are based on allegations of incomplete investigation and
10 unfair practices too conclusory to withstand dismissal. *See* Owens Davies Compl. ¶¶ 81, 83, 85,
11 87–88, 90.

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13 Based on the foregoing, the Court will grant the CNA Defendants’ Motion and dismiss
14 these actions.

15 **D. Defendant Fireman’s Fund Insurance Company (20-cv-01079)**

16 *1. Case Background*

17 Prior to consolidation, four cases advanced claims against Fireman’s Fund.⁴² The Court
18 consolidated these matters under *Vita Coffee*. *See Vita Coffee*, Order on Consolidation, 20-cv-
19 01079, Dkt. No. 36.

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24 ⁴² *See Vita Coffee LLC v. Fireman’s Fund Ins. Co.*, 20-cv-01079; *ES Rest. Group Inc. v Fireman’s Fund Ins. Co.*,
25 20-cv-01193; *Worthy Hotels Inc. v. Fireman’s Fund Ins. Co.*, 20-cv-01515; *Naccarato Rest. Group Inc. v.*
Fireman’s Fund Ins. Co., 20-cv-06108.

1 On January 8, 2021, Plaintiff Weimac LLC also filed suit against Fireman’s Fund. *See*
2 *Weimac LLC v. Fireman’s Fund Ins. Co.*, No. 21-cv-0025. Based on the similarity in claims, the
3 Court ordered the action consolidated with *Vita Coffee*. *See id.*, Min. Order, Dkt. 6.

4 None of these five plaintiff groups refiled their complaints after consolidation, so their pre-
5 consolidation complaints remain operative.⁴³ All include Extra-Contractual Claims.⁴⁴
6 Additionally, none pleads the actual presence of COVID-19 on their premises.

7 Because each plaintiff group retained separate operative Complaints, Fireman’s Fund filed
8 separate Motions to Dismiss.⁴⁵ Fireman’s Fund filed its Motion to Dismiss against ES Restaurant
9 prior to consolidation and did not refile it post-consolidation. *ES Restaurant*, Def.’s Mot. to
10 Dismiss Compl., No. 20-cv-01193, Dkt. No. 4 (“ES Mot. to Dismiss”).⁴⁶

11 After Fireman’s Fund filed its Motions to Dismiss, one additional Plaintiff filed suit against
12 it, *see Canlis Inc v. Fireman’s Fund Ins. Co.*, No. 21-cv-00373, and another plaintiff group filed
13 suit against National Surety Corporation, which is a subsidiary of Fireman’s Fund, *see 13 Coins*
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18 ⁴³ *See Vita Coffee*, Compl., No. 20-cv-01079, Dkt. No. 1-1 (“Vita Coffee Compl.”); *ES Rest. Group*, Compl., No.
19 20-cv-01193, Dkt. No. 1-1 (“ES Compl.”); *Worthy Hotels*, Compl., No. 20-cv-01515, Dkt. No. 1 (“Worthy
20 Compl.”); *Naccarato Rest. Group*, Compl., No. 20-cv-06108, Dkt. No. 1 (“Naccarato Compl.”); *Weimac LLC*,
21 Compl., No. 21-cv-0025, Dkt. No. 1 (“Weimac Compl.”).

22 ⁴⁴ *See Vita Coffee* Compl. ¶¶ 4.1–4.4, 4.9–4.16 (IFCA and WCPA); *ES Compl.* ¶¶ 63–72, 75–81 (Bad Faith,
23 WCPA, IFCA); *Worthy Compl.* ¶¶ 75–91, 97–101 (IFCA, Bad Faith, Negligence, CPA); *Naccarato Compl.* ¶¶ 47–
24 56 (Bad Faith, WCPA); *Weimac Compl.* ¶¶ 70–85 (IFCA, WCPA, Bad Faith).

25 ⁴⁵ *See Vita Coffee*, Mots. to Dismiss, No. 20-cv-01079, Dkt. Nos. 10 (“Vita Coffee Mot. to Dismiss”); 41
 (“Worthy/Naccarato Mot. to Dismiss”); 51 (“Weimac Mot. to Dismiss”).

⁴⁶ Additionally, three groups submitted a Motion to appear as Amicus on behalf of Plaintiffs. *Vita Coffee*, United
Policyholders, Nat’l Indep. Venue Ass’n, and Wash. Hosp. Ass’n’s Mot. for Leave to Appear as Amici Curiae in
Support of Vita Coffee’s Opp’n to Def.’s Mot. to Dismiss., No. 20-cv-01079, Dkt. No. 18. Fireman’s Fund opposed
leave. *Id.*, Def.’s Opp’n to Motion for Leave to Appear as Amici Curiae, Dkt. No. 23. As the Court resolves the
Motions without reference to Amici’s proposed brief, the Motion for Leave is denied as moot.

1 *Mgmt. LLC v. Nat'l Surety Corp.*, No. 21-cv-00178. The Plaintiffs in each of these actions agreed
2 to consolidation with *Vita Coffee* and to be bound by the Court's rulings regarding the existing
3 Motions.⁴⁷

4 2. Disposition

5 Fireman's Fund's Motions raise many of the same arguments addressed in the General
6 Findings section. For example, Fireman's Fund argues that Plaintiffs fail to establish a covered
7 loss; that there is no coverage under Civil Authority provisions; and that Virus exclusions also bar
8 coverage.⁴⁸ Additionally, Fireman's Fund asserts that ES Restaurant and Naccarato fail to
9 establish coverage under a unique Crisis Event Business Income provision.⁴⁹

10 In response, the Vita Coffee and Worthy Plaintiffs offered three other provisions—
11 Communicable Disease Coverage, Dependent Property Coverage, and Business Access Coverage
12 extensions—which they claim as independent grounds for coverage.⁵⁰

13 a. Coverage

14 The Court finds that the Policies at issue⁵¹ do not differ from those examined in the General
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20 ⁴⁷ See *Canlis*, Stipulation and Joint Mot. to Consolidate Under LCR 42, No. 21-cv-00373, Dkt. No. 9; *13 Coins*
21 *Mgmt.*, Stipulation and Joint Mot. to Consolidate Under LCR 42, No. 21-cv-00178, Dkt. No. 6; see also *Vita Coffee*,
22 Order Granting Parties' Stipulated Mot., No. 20-cv-01079, Dkt. No. 64.

23 ⁴⁸ See *Vita Coffee* Mot. to Dismiss at 11–24; ES Mot. to Dismiss at 9–21; Worthy/Naccarato Mot. to Dismiss at 11–
24 21, 23–24; Weimac Mot. to Dismiss at 7–16.

25 ⁴⁹ ES Mot. at 21–24; Worthy/Naccarato Mot. to Dismiss at 21–22.

⁵⁰ See *Vita Coffee*, Pl. Vita Coffee, LLC's Opp'n to Def. Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.'s Mot. to Dismiss, No. 20-cv-
1079, Dkt. No. 21 at 18–22; *id.*, Pl. Worthy Hotels, Inc. et al., and Naccarato Rest. Group Inc.'s Consolidated Resp.
to Def.'s Mot. to Dismiss, Dkt. No. 46 at 17.

⁵¹ See *Vita Coffee*, Decl. of Anthony Todaro, Ex. A, No. 20-cv-01079, Dkt. No. 11-1 ("Vita Coffee Policy"); *id.*
Decl. of Anthony Todaro, Ex. A, Dkt. No. 42-1 ("Worthy Policy"); *id.* Decl. of Anthony Todaro, Ex. B, Dkt. No.

Findings section and, thus, the same findings apply, namely that Plaintiffs have failed to show a covered loss, there is no independent coverage under the Civil Authority provision, and the Virus exclusion further bars coverage.

First, each of the Policies relies on “direct physical loss or damage” or “direct physical loss of or damage to” covered property to trigger coverage. *See Vita Coffee Policy* at 30.⁵²

Second, each of the Policies contains a Civil Authority provision which also requires direct physical loss or damage. *See Vita Coffee Policy* at 42 (“Such prohibition of access to such location by civil authority must: (1) Arise from direct physical loss or damage to property other than at such location”).⁵³

Third, the Policies of Vita Coffee, Worthy, and Weimac contain applicable Virus exclusions (here called “Mortality and Disease”). *See Vita Coffee Policy* at 32; *Worthy Policy* at 34; *Weimac Policy* at 43.

For all the reasons previously found, the policies do not provide coverage.

b. ES Restaurant and Naccarato’s Crisis Event Business Income Provision

The ES Restaurant and Naccarato Policies contain a unique Crises Event Business Income extension, which provides:

We will pay for the actual loss of crisis event business income you sustain due to the necessary suspension of your operations during the crisis event period of restoration. The suspension must be caused by or result from a covered crisis event

42-2 (“Naccarato Policy”); *id.*, Decl. of Anthony Todaro, Ex. A, Dkt. No. 52-1 (“Weimac Policy”); *ES Restaurant Group*, Decl. of Anthony Todaro, Ex. A, No. 20-cv-01193, Dkt. No. 5-1 (“ES Policy”).

⁵² *See also* *Worthy Policy* at 31; *Naccarato Policy* at 38; *Weimac Policy* at 41; *ES Policy* at 48.

⁵³ *See also* *Worthy Policy* at 45; *Naccarato Policy* at 61; *Weimac Policy* at 53; *ES Policy* at 71.

at your covered premises.

Naccarato Policy at 81; ES Policy at 91.

A “covered crisis event” includes:

b. Premises contamination. *Necessary closure* of your covered premises due to any sudden, accidental and unintentional contamination or impairment of the covered premises or other property on the covered premises which results in clear, identifiable, internal or external visible symptoms of bodily injury, illness, or death of any person(s). This includes covered premises contaminated by communicable disease, Legionnaires’ disease, but does not include premises contaminated by other pollutants or fungi.

Naccarato Policy at 84; ES Policy at 94 (emphasis added).

Here, both ES Restaurant and Naccarato’s Complaints fail to plead sufficient facts to show they fulfilled either requirement. Both Complaints fail to plead a “necessary closure.” For example, while Naccarato’s Complaint claims the restaurant permanently closed due to financial hardship, it also states that the restaurant was able to remain open for take-away orders. Naccarato Compl. ¶ 14. Thus, it cannot show a necessary closure as a result of COVID-19. Similarly, ES Restaurant’s Complaint claims that it closed its restaurants on March 16, 2020 and switched to carry-out service at several of its locations. *See* ES Compl. ¶¶ 31, 42. The same then applies.

As such, there is no independent coverage established by the Crisis Event Business Income provision.

c. Communicable Disease Coverage, Dependent Property Coverage, and Business Access Coverage Extensions

Finally, the Vita Coffee and Worthy Plaintiffs rely on three extensions to claim independent grounds for coverage.

First, the Communicable Disease Coverage extension provides

We will pay for direct physical loss or damage to Property Insured caused by or

1 resulting from a covered communicable disease event at a location including the
2 following necessary costs incurred to:

- 3 (a) Tear out and replace any part of Property Insured in order to gain access to the
4 communicable disease;
- 5 (b) Repair or rebuild Property Insured which has been damaged or destroyed by the
6 communicable disease; and
- 7 (c) Mitigate, contain, remediate, treat, clean, detoxify, disinfect, neutralize,
8 cleanup, remove, dispose of, test for, monitor, and assess the effects [of] the
9 communicable disease.

10 Vita Coffee Policy at 45–46; Worthy Policy at 49–50.

11 The policy defines “communicable disease” as “any disease, bacteria, or virus that may be
12 transmitted directly or indirectly from human or animal to human” and a “communicable disease
13 event” as “an event in which a public health authority has ordered that a location be evacuated,
14 decontaminated, or disinfected due to the outbreak of a communicable disease at such location.”

15 Vita Coffee Policy at 76; Worthy Policy at 83.

16 This Provision, however, fails to provide coverage for two reasons. First, it requires direct
17 physical loss and damage, which COVID-19 does not cause when present. Second, neither
18 Plaintiff has claimed the actual presence of COVID-19, which is required as a “communicable
19 disease event” must take place at the “location” of “Property Insured.” As neither business
20 documented the presence of COVID-19 on their premises, no public health authority issued an
21 order specifically evacuating either premises in order to decontaminate or disinfect a known
22 outbreak.⁵⁴

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24 ⁵⁴ In these two ways, Vita Coffee and Worthy’s claims differ from those of Vancouver Clinic, whose Communicable
25 Disease provisions provided coverage. *See supra* at 35, 37. Vancouver Clinic’s provisions did not require physical
loss or damage, where Vita Coffee and Worthy’s policies do. Additionally, while Vancouver Clinic plead actual
presence, Vita Coffee and Worthy did not.

Next, the Dependent Property Coverage extension provides:

(1) We will pay for actual loss of business income and necessary extra expense you sustain due to the necessary suspension of operations during the period of restoration at a location.

(2) The suspension must be due to direct physical loss or damage at the location of a dependent property, situated inside or outside of the Coverage Territory, caused by or resulting from a covered cause of loss.

Vita Coffee Policy at 42; Worthy Policy at 45.

Again, the Provision requires direct physical loss or damage, which the Court has held COVID-19 does not cause.

Finally, the Business Access Coverage extension is also unavailable because it too relies on physical loss or damage. As it provides,

We will pay for the actual loss of business income and necessary extra expense you sustain due to the necessary suspension of operations at a location if access to such location is impaired or obstructed. Such impairment or obstruction must: (1) Arise from direct physical loss or damage to property other than at such location; and (2) Be caused by or result from a covered cause of loss;

Vita Coffee Policy at 42; Worthy Policy at 44.

Based on the foregoing, none of the three extensions provide independent grounds for coverage. No Fireman's Fund Plaintiff has established a claim for coverage under its policy.

3. Extra-Contractual Claims

Reviewing the Fireman's Fund Plaintiffs' operative Complaints, the Court determines that none has plead conduct independent of unreasonable denial of claims, insufficient investigation, and conclusory claims of deceptive practices sufficient to support their Extra-Contractual Claims. See Vita Coffee Compl. ¶¶ 4.3, 4.13, 4.15; ES Compl. ¶¶ 65, 68–71, 79; Worthy Compl. ¶¶ 78–79, 86, 90, 98–99; Naccarato Compl. ¶¶ 49–51, 54; Weimac Compl. ¶¶ 71–73, 78–79, 84. As such, these claims also fail.

1 Based on the foregoing, the Court will grant Fireman Fund's Motions to Dismiss, and
2 dismiss all claims against it.

3 **E. Defendant Hanover Insurance Group, Inc. (20-cv-05437)**

4 *1. Case Background*

5 Two actions are advanced against Hanover subsidiaries. The first is *Caballero v. Mass.*
6 *Bay Ins. Co.*, No. 20-cv-05437. As part of consolidated briefing, Massachusetts Bay filed its
7 Motion to Dismiss Caballero's claims on January 15, 2021. *Id.*, Def.'s Rule 12 Mots. Against Pl.'s
8 First Am. Compl., Dkt. No. 56 ("Mass. Bay's Mot. to Dismiss"). Caballero opposed this Motion
9 through the Omnibus Response. *Id.*, Pls.' Omnibus Opp'n to Defs.' Mots. to Dismiss, Dkt. No.
10 63.
11

12 The second action is *Walker & Kraus DDS PLLC v. Citizens Ins. Co. of Am.*, No. 21-cv-
13 00345, which was filed on March 12, 2021. As Massachusetts Bay's Motion to Dismiss was
14 already pending in the *Caballero* action, and the claims were substantially similar, the Parties in
15 *Walker & Kraus* agreed to consolidate with *Caballero*, adopt the Motion to Dismiss filed therein,
16 and abide by this Court's ruling resolving the Motion. *Id.*, Dkt. No. 13 (Stipulation and Order on
17 Consolidation).
18

19 *2. Disposition*

20 Massachusetts Bay's Motion raises all the familiar grounds: lack of direct physical loss or
21 damage; lack of coverage under Extended Business Income Coverage, Civil Authority, Denial of
22 Access Coverage extensions; and applicability of a Virus exclusion. Mass. Bay's Mot. to Dismiss
23 at 7–16.
24

25 Examining Caballero's Policy, the Court finds all of its general findings apply. First, the

1 Policy requires “direct physical loss of or damage to a described premises” in order to trigger
2 coverage. Caballero Policy at 66. The Extended Business Income and Civil Authority extensions
3 require coverage for Business Income as a condition precedent. *Id.* at 67 (Extended Business
4 Income: “If no Business Income Coverage is provided under this Coverage Form, then there is no
5 Extended Business Income Coverage afforded under this Coverage Form”); 69 (Civil Authority:
6 “When Business Income Coverage is provided under this Coverage Form. . .”).

7 The Civil Authority and Denial of Access to Premises extensions also explicitly require
8 “direct physical loss or damage to property within one mile of the described premises.” *Id.* at 69;
9 *see also id.* at 25 (Denial of Access to Premises extension).⁵⁵ Finally, the Policy includes an
10 applicable Virus or Bacteria exclusion. *Id.* at 98. As such, the Policy does not provide coverage
11 in these circumstances.

12 Caballero’s Complaint does not include Extra-Contractual Claims. *See Caballero,*
13 *Compl.–Class Action, No. 20-cv-05437, Dkt. No. 1.* The Court will grant Massachusetts Bay’s
14 Motion and dismiss the claims against Hanover in their entirety.

15 **F. Defendant The Hartford Financial Services Group (20-cv-00627)**

16 *1. Case Background*

17 Prior to consolidation, twelve separate cases advanced claims against three Hartford
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23 ⁵⁵ Stating

24 We will pay for the actual loss of Business income you sustain and necessary Extra Expense you incur
25 when ingress to or egress from the described premises is prevented, due to direct physical loss of or damage
to property that is away from but within 2000 feet of the described premises, caused by or resulting from
any Covered Cause of Loss covered under this policy.

1 subsidiaries.⁵⁶ The Court consolidated these matters under the *Chorak* case. *Chorak*, Order on
2 Consolidation, No. 20-cv-00627, Dkt. No. 38. After consolidation, two additional cases filed suit
3 against a Hartford subsidiary. *See Seuk v. Sentinel Ins. Co. Ltd.*, 21-cv-00346; *MD Spektor DDS*
4 *PLLC v. Sentinel Ins. Co. Ltd.*, 21-cv-00544. The Parties in these additional cases stipulated to
5 consolidation with *Chorak* and adoption of the briefing pending at that time. *Seuk*, Stipulated Mot.
6 and Order to Consolidate, 21-cv-00346, Dkt. No. 12; *MD Spektor*, Stipulated Mot. and Order to
7 Consolidate, No. 21-cv-00544, Dkt. No. 9.

8
9 After consolidation, several Plaintiffs consolidated their Complaints into a single class
10 action Complaint, while others chose to file amended Complaints in the consolidated action. Other
11 Plaintiffs chose not to refile complaints and, thus, their pre-consolidation Complaints remain
12 operative. The operative Complaints are as follows:

- 13 A. Plaintiffs *Chorak*, Kim, Prato, Lee, Glow Medispa, LLC, and KCJ Studios
14 LLC: *Chorak*, Consolidated Am. Class Action Compl., No. 20-cv-00627, Dkt.
15 No. 40 (“Class Action Compl.”);
16 B. Plaintiff Strelow: *Chorak*, Pl. Strelow’s Second Am. Compl. for Money
17 Damages and Injunctive Relief, No. 20-cv-00627, Dkt. No. 48 (“Strelow
18 Compl.”);
19 C. Plaintiff the Seattle Symphony Orchestra: *Chorak*, First Am. Compl., No. 20-
20 cv-00627, Dkt. No. 49 (“Seattle Symphony Compl.”);
21 D. Plaintiff J Bells, LLC: *Chorak*, Pl. J Bells, LLC DBA Bishops Cuts and Colors’

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23 ⁵⁶ *See Chorak v. Hartford Cas. Ins. Co.*, 20-cv-00627; *Kim v. Sentinel Ins. Co. Ltd.*, 20-cv-00657; *Glow Medispa*
24 *LLC v. Sentinel Ins. Co. Ltd.*, 20-cv-00712; *Strelow v. Hartford Cas. Ins. Co.*, 20-cv-00797; *KCJ Studios LLC al v.*
25 *Sentinel Ins. Co. Ltd.*, 20-cv-01207; *Seattle Symphony Orchestra v. Hartford Fire Ins. Co.*, 20-cv-01252;
SCRBKR2017 LLC v. Sentinel Ins. Co. Ltd., 20-cv-01537; *Seattle Bakery LLC v. Sentinel Ins. Co. Ltd.*, 20-cv-
01540; *Piroshky Piroshky Bakery LLC v. Sentinel Ins. Co. Ltd.*, 20-cv-01541; *Prato v. Sentinel Ins. Co. Ltd.*, 20-cv-
05402; *Lee v. Sentinel Ins. Co. Ltd.*, 20-cv-05422; and *J Bells LLC v. Sentinel Ins. Co. Ltd.*, 20-cv-05820.

1 First Am. Compl., No. 20-cv-00627, Dkt. No. 50 (“J Bells Compl.”);

2 E. Plaintiff SCRBKR 2017 LLC: *SCRBKR2017 LLC*, Compl., No. 20-cv-01537,
3 Dkt. No. 1-1 (“SCRBKR Compl.”);

4 F. Plaintiff Seattle Bakery LLC: *Seattle Bakery LLC*, Compl., No. 20-cv-01540,
5 Dkt. No. 1-1 (“Seattle Bakery Compl.”); and

6 G. Plaintiff Piroshky Piroshky Bakery LLC: *Piroshky Piroshky Bakery LLC*,
7 Compl., No. 20-cv-01541, Dkt. No. 1-1 (“Piroshky Piroshky Compl.”).

8 Several of these complaints advance Extra-Contractual Claims.⁵⁷

9 In response to these various complaints, Hartford filed a single Motion to Dismiss. *Chorak*,
10 Defs. Hartford Cas. Ins. Co., Hartford Fire Ins. Co., and Sentinel Ins. Co., Ltd.’s Mot. to Dismiss
11 and Motion for J. on the Pleadings, No. 20-cv-00627, Dkt. No. 56 (“Hartford’s Mot. to Dismiss”).
12 The Motion advances the familiar contentions that all Plaintiffs have failed to show direct physical
13 loss or damage and that no independent coverage is provided by the Civil Authority provision
14 located in each business’s policy. *See id.* at 6–20. Additionally, the Motion addresses an argument
15 made by Seattle Symphony regarding a write-off of a Virus exclusion located in its policy. *See id.*
16 at 20; *see also* Seattle Symphony Compl. ¶¶ 15–16, 49–50.

17 All Hartford Plaintiffs participated in the Omnibus Response. *See Chorak*, Pls.’ Omnibus
18 Opp’n to Defs.’ Mots. to Dismiss, No. 20-cv-00627, Dkt. No. 64. In addition to signing onto all
19 of the general arguments made therein, Seattle Symphony responded to Hartford’s claims
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24 ⁵⁷ *See* Strelow Compl. ¶¶ 112–139 (Bad Faith, WCPA, IFCA); Seattle Symphony Compl. ¶¶ 61–71 (Bad Faith,
25 WCPA, IFCA, Negligence); J Bells Compl. ¶¶ 39–50 (WCPA, Bad Faith); SCRBKR Compl. ¶¶ 4.1–7.7 (Bad Faith
WCPA, IFCA); Seattle Bakery Compl. ¶¶ 4.1–7.7 (Bad Faith, WCPA, IFCA); Piroshky Piroshky Compl. ¶¶ 4.1–7.7
(Bad Faith, WCPA, IFCA)

1 regarding its Virus exclusion write-off. *Id.* at 44–46. Also in the Omnibus Response, the
2 “Piroshky Plaintiffs”⁵⁸ alleged independent grounds for coverage under two provisions in their
3 policies: a Food Contamination Coverage and a Dependent Property Coverage provision. *Id.* at
4 47–50; *see also* SCRBKR Compl. ¶¶ 2.10, 2.12; Seattle Bakery Compl. ¶¶ 2.10, 2.12; Piroshky
5 Piroshky Compl. ¶¶ 2.10, 2.12.

6 2. Coverage

7 The Hartford Defendants issued the same Spectrum Business Owner’s Policies to most of
8 the Plaintiffs. *See* Hartford’s Mot. to Dismiss at 2–3 n.1. The only outlier is the policy of Seattle
9 Symphony, which is a Special Multi-Flex Business Insurance Policy. *Id.* at 2–3 n.2. The Court
10 will refer to the policy of Dr. Mario Chorak, DMD, PS to exemplify the Spectrum Business
11 Owner’s Policies, *see id.*, Ex. B, Dkt. No. 56-2 (“Chorak Policy”), as well as the Seattle
12 Symphony’s policy, *id.*, Ex. M, Dkt. No. 56-13 (“Seattle Symphony Policy”).

13 Both Policies rely on “direct physical loss of or damage to” covered property to trigger
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23 ⁵⁸ The “Piroshky Plaintiffs” consist of SCRBKR 2017, LLC; Seattle Bakery LLC and CSQBKR2018, LLC; and
24 Piroshky Piroshky Bakery LLC and Piroshky Baking Company, LLC. Omnibus Resp. at iv. While these Plaintiffs
25 filed separate actions and submitted separate Complaints, they run similar businesses selling piroshky and other
baked goods at locations such as the South Center Mall, Columbia Center food court, and Pike Place Market. *See*
SCRBKR Compl. ¶¶ 2.1; Seattle Bakery Compl. ¶¶ 2.1–2.2; Piroshky Piroshky Compl. ¶¶ 2.1–2.2. It is not clear
from the face of the Complaints how inter-related these companies and businesses are.

1 coverage in the first instance. Chorak Policy at 40;⁵⁹ Seattle Symphony Policy at 70.⁶⁰ Further,
2 both Policies' Civil Authority provisions require direct physical loss. Chorak Policy at 32,⁶¹ 41;⁶²
3 Seattle Symphony Policy at 56, 85.⁶³

4 As such, for all the reasons detailed previously, the Court finds that the Policies fail to
5 trigger coverage under either provision.

6 3. Seattle Symphony's Virus Exclusion

7 Seattle Symphony's arguments regarding its Virus exclusion write-off are not persuasive.
8

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11 ⁵⁹ Stating

12 We will pay for the actual loss of Business Income you sustain due to the necessary suspension of your
13 "operations" during the "period of restoration." The suspension must be caused by direct physical loss of
14 or physical damage to property at the "scheduled premises," including personal property in the open (or in
a vehicle) within 1,000 feet of the "scheduled premises", caused by or resulting from a Covered Cause of
Loss.

15 ⁶⁰ Stating

16 We will pay up to the Special Business Income Limit of Insurance stated in the Property Choice – Schedule
17 of Premises and Coverages for the actual loss of Business Income you sustain and the actual, necessary and
18 reasonable Extra Expense you incur due to the necessary interruption of your business operations during
the Period of Restoration due to physical loss of or direct physical damage to property caused by or
resulting from a Covered Cause of loss at "scheduled Premises" . . .

19 ⁶¹ Stating

20 3. Covered Cause of Loss

21 RISKS OF DIRECT PHYSICAL LOSS. . .

22 ⁶² Stating

23 q. Civil Authority

24 (1) This insurance is extended to apply to the actual loss of Business Income you sustain when access
25 to your "scheduled premises" is specifically prohibited by order of a civil authority as the direct result
of a Covered Cause of Loss to property in the immediate are of your "scheduled premises."

⁶³ Stating the same as the Chorak Policy but defining Covered Cause of Loss as

Covered Causes of Loss means direct physical loss or direct physical damage that occurs during the Policy
Period and in the Coverage Territory unless the loss or damage is excluded or limited in this policy.

1 The policy in question contains a “Fungus, Wet Rot, Dry Rot, Bacteria or Virus” exclusion, which
2 excludes damages caused by the “[p]resence, growth, proliferation, spread or any activity of
3 ‘fungus,’ wet rot, dry rot, bacteria or virus.” Seattle Symphony Policy at 86. The Policy, however,
4 also includes a Washington State Specific Endorsement, which deletes this exclusion. *Id.* at 45.⁶⁴

5 Seattle Symphony argues that the Endorsement’s removal of the Virus exclusion
6 demonstrates “that the average purchaser of insurance would reasonably interpret the Hartford
7 policy to extend coverage for the ‘physical loss of or damage to’ property caused by a virus.”
8 Omnibus Resp. at 45; *see id.* at 44–46. The Symphony’s argument is that the inclusion of the
9 Virus exclusion in the first instance demonstrates that “physical loss or damage” covers harms by
10 viruses, which must then be excluded. Further, the endorsement’s removal of the Virus exclusion
11 then demonstrates the Parties’ intent that the Symphony’s Policy should cover such losses.
12

13 Hartford rebuts the Symphony’s arguments, contending that removal of an exclusion
14 cannot, by itself, create coverage where none exists in the first place. Omnibus Reply at 35–36.
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19 ⁶⁴ Specifically, the Endorsement appears as follows:

20 “FUNGUS”, WET ROT, DRY ROT, BACTERIA AND VIRUS – REMOVAL OF LIMITATIONS –
21 WASHINGTON

22 This endorsement modifies insurance provided under the following:

23 PROPERTY CHOICE COVERAGE PART

24 The Following applies to insured risks situated in Washington:

25 . . .

B. Applicable to the PROPERTY CHOICE – COVERED CAUSES OF LOSS AND EXCLUSIONS
FORM:

Specific Exclusion – “Fungus”, Wet Rote, Dry Rot, Bacteria or Virus is deleted.

1 The Court agrees.

2 Reviewing the Policy, it is clear that the write-off does not seek to alter the requirement for
3 direct physical loss or damage. Rather, it simply removes an exclusion. Seattle Symphony seems
4 to concede as much, recognizing that the “endorsement deleting the virus exclusion [does not]
5 override the plain language of the Hartford policy.” Omnibus Resp. at 44. Instead, its argument
6 is that the endorsement merely “provides further evidence that Hartford intended the policy to
7 extend coverage for ‘physical loss of or damage to’ property.” *Id.* The Court, however, has found
8 that the term does not include the losses Seattle Symphony alleges, and deletion of an exclusion
9 does not provide sufficient evidence to conclude otherwise.
10

11 4. Piroshky Plaintiffs’ Additional Grounds for Coverage

12 The Piroshky Plaintiffs allege that additional grounds for coverage are found in the Food
13 Contamination Coverage and Dependent Property Coverage provisions located in their policies.⁶⁵
14 See Omnibus Resp. at 47–50. Hartford argues that neither provision creates independent grounds
15 for coverage. See Omnibus Reply at 36–42. Hartford is correct.
16

17 a. Food Contamination Coverage

18 The Food Contamination Coverage provision states that

19 We will pay the actual loss of Business Income and Extra Expense if your
20 “operations” at any “scheduled premises” are ordered by a government authority to
21 be suspended due to the discovery of or the suspicion of “food contamination.”

22 Piroshky Policy at 143.
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25 ⁶⁵ The relevant provisions in each of the Piroshky Plaintiffs’ policies do not differ. As such, the Court will refer only to the Policy of Piroshky Piroshky Bakery, LLC. See *Chorak*, Hartford’s Mot. to Dismiss, Ex. I, Dkt. No. 56-9 (“Piroshky Policy”).

1 The Policy defines “Food Contamination” as

2 The incidence of food poisoning to one or more of your patrons that is caused by
3 or results from tainted food you purchased, improperly stored, handled or prepared,
4 or a communicable disease that was transmitted by you or one or more of your
employees.

5 *Id.*

6 The Piroshky Plaintiffs contend that the Food Contamination Coverage provision provides
7 coverage independent of the presence of direct physical loss or damage and does not require actual
8 food contamination, instead merely the suspicion of food contamination or the transmission
9 directly from waiter to patron. Omnibus Resp. at 47–49. Hartford argues there is no coverage
10 under the Food Contamination Coverage provision because (1) the restaurants’ operations were
11 not suspended as they continued to conduct carry out and delivery service throughout the
12 pandemic; (2) they cannot show an incidence of “food poisoning”; and (3) the Governor’s
13 Proclamations were not based on the discovery or suspicion of a food contamination, but, instead,
14 based on a global pandemic. Omnibus Reply at 36–39.

15
16 The Court finds the Provision inapplicable. COVID-19 is not a food-borne illness, as it is
17 transmitted through exposure to the airborne respiratory fluids of contagious individuals.
18 Adopting the Piroshky Plaintiffs’ theory that a *food* contamination provision is applicable because
19 of waiter-patron transmission regardless of the presence of a food-borne illness would strain the
20 Provision beyond recognition. *See, e.g., Food Poisoning*, Merriam-Webster.com,
21 <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/food%20poisoning> (last visited May 28, 2021)
22 (defining food poisoning as “an acute gastrointestinal disorder caused by bacteria or their toxic
23 products or by chemical residues in food.”). Furthermore, Plaintiffs fail to point to any incidence
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1 of food poisoning or food contamination. *See Nashville Underground, LLC v. AMCO Ins. Co.*,
2 No. 20-cv-00426, 2021 WL 826754, at *4–*11 (M.D. Tenn. Mar. 4, 2021) (finding similar Food
3 Contamination provision did not provide coverage as a result of COVID-19); *see also Whiskey*
4 *River on Vintage*, 2020 WL 7258575, at *17.

5 *b. Dependent Property Coverage*

6 The Dependent Property Coverage provision states that

7 We will pay for the actual loss of Business Income you sustain due to direct
8 physical loss or physical damage at the premises of a dependent property caused by
9 or resulting from a Covered Cause of Loss.

10 Piroshky Policy at 43.

11 The Piroshky Plaintiffs claim that the Dependent Property Coverage provision triggers
12 coverage when COVID-19 positive clients (who are themselves suffering direct physical loss or
13 damage from the virus) fail to frequent their restaurants due to the disease. *Id.* at 49–50.
14 Defendants argue the Dependent Property Coverage does not apply based on the fact that it too
15 requires direct physical loss or damage. Omnibus Reply at 39–42.

16 The Piroshky Plaintiffs’ argument fails. The Dependent Property Coverage provision
17 relies on direct physical loss or physical damage, which the Court has held that COVID-19 does
18 not cause to property. Furthermore, Plaintiffs’ strained theory that its clientele constitutes
19 dependent property who are themselves suffering physical damage is untenable. The Policy
20 defines “Dependent Property” as “property owned, leased or operated by others whom you depend
21 on to: . . . (b) Accept your products or services.” Piroshky Policy at 42. This was clearly not
22 intended to include restaurant patrons.
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1 5. Extra-Contractual Claims

2 Based on the foregoing, the Court finds no coverage under any of the applicable policies.
3 Reviewing the relevant Complaints, the Court determines that all of the plead Extra-Contractual
4 Claims should also be dismissed as they are premised on allegations of unreasonable denial of
5 coverage, incomplete investigations, and conclusory allegations of violations of consumer
6 protection regulations which are unsupported by Plaintiffs' Complaints.⁶⁶

7 The Court will grant Hartford's Motion to Dismiss in its entirety.

8 **G. Defendant Liberty Mutual Holding Company Inc. (20-cv-00620)**

9 1. Case Background

10 Prior to consolidation, three plaintiffs (Pacific Endodontics PS, Hirbod H. Rowshan DDS
11 PS, and Cascadia Dental Specialists Inc.) advanced claims against Liberty Mutual subsidiaries.⁶⁷
12 The Court consolidated these actions under the *Pacific Endodontics* case. *Pacific Endodontics*,
13 Order on Consolidation, No. 20-cv-00629, Dkt. No. 37.
14

15 The Plaintiffs in these actions did not refile their Complaints post consolidation. As such,
16 their pre-consolidation Complaints remain operative.⁶⁸ None advance Extra-Contractual Claims.

17 Liberty Mutual filed only one Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings to dismiss all three
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22 ⁶⁶ See Strelow Compl. ¶¶ 113–16, 120, 122–23, 135; Seattle Symphony Compl. ¶¶ 62, 64, 66–67, 70; J Bells Compl.
23 ¶¶ 40–41; 45–48; SCRBKR Compl. ¶¶ 4.3, 4.5–4.7, 5.3–5.6, 6.3, 6.5, 7.2; Seattle Bakery Compl. ¶¶ 4.3, 4.5–4.7,
24 5.3–5.11, 6.3, 6.5, 7.2; Piroshky Piroshky Compl. ¶¶ 4.3, 4.5–4.7, 5.3–5.6, 6.3, 6.5, 7.2.

25 ⁶⁷ See *Pacific Endodontics PS v. Ohio Cas. Ins. Co.*, No. 20-cv-00629; *Hirbod H Rowshan DDS PS v. Ohio Sec. Ins.*
 Co., No. 20-cv-00730; *Cascadia Dental Specialists Inc. v. Am. Fire and Cas. Co.*, No. 20-cv-00732.

⁶⁸ See *Pacific Endodontics*, Am. Compl., No. 20-cv-00629, Dkt. No. 5; *Rowshan*, Compl., No. 20-cv-00730, Dkt.
 No. 1; *Cascadia Dental Specialists*, Compl., No. 20-cv-00732, Dkt. No. 1.

actions. *Pacific Endodontics*, Defs. Am. Fire and Cas. Co., the Ohio Ca. Ins. Co., and Ohio Sec. Ins. Co.’s Mot. for J on the Pleadings, No. 20-cv-00629, Dkt. No. 46 (“Liberty Mutual’ s Mot.”). The Motion includes the familiar arguments regarding lack of direct physical loss or damage, Civil Authority coverage, and Virus exclusion. *Id.* at 7–21. All three Plaintiffs jointly filed the Omnibus Response in opposition. *Id.*, Omnibus Resp., Dkt. No. 53.

2. Disposition

All three policies fail to provide coverage.⁶⁹ All three Policies are contingent on “direct physical loss of or damage to Covered Property.” *Pacific Endodontics Policy* at 39; *Cascadia Policy* at 37; *Rowshan Policy* at 41. The Policies’ Civil Authority extensions also require physical loss or damage. *Pacific Endodontics Policy* at 48; *Cascadia Policy* at 46; *Rowshan Policy* at 50.⁷⁰ Additionally, the Policies include an applicable Virus exclusion. *Pacific Endodontics Policy* at 60; *Cascadia Policy* at 58; *Rowshan Policy* at 62.

The Court will grant Liberty Mutual’s Motion and dismiss all claims against it.

H. Defendant Dentists Insurance Company (20-cv-00661)

1. Case Background

Mark Germack DDS is the only plaintiff to file a claim against the Dentists Insurance

⁶⁹ See Liberty Mutual’ s Mot., Ex. A, Dkt. No. 46-1 (“*Pacific Endodontics Policy*”); *id.*, Ex. B, Dkt. No. 46-2 (“*Cascadia Policy*”); *id.*, Ex. C, Dkt. No. 46-3 (“*Rowshan Policy*”).

⁷⁰ Specifically, the Civil Authority extension states that “[w]hen a Covered Cause of Loss causes damage to property other than property at the described premises, we will pay for the actual loss of Business Income you sustain and necessary Extra Expense caused by action of civil authority that prohibits access to the described premises.” *Pacific Endodontics Policy* at 48. “Covered Cause of Loss” is defined as “[d]irect physical loss unless the loss is excluded or limited.” *Id.* at 40. Thus, Civil Authority incorporates the requirements of loss and damage.

1 Company. *See Germack v. Dentists Ins. Co.*, 20-cv-00661. Germack’s Complaint includes no
2 Extra-Contractual Claims. *See generally id.*, Compl.–Class Action, Dkt. No. 1.

3 In response, Dentists filed two motions currently pending before the Court. The first is a
4 Motion to Dismiss Germack’s class action allegations for failure to meet the requirements of FRCP
5 23. *Id.*, Mot. to Strike and Dismiss All Class Action Allegations in Pl.’s Compl., Dkt. No. 11. The
6 second is a Motion for Summary Judgment, which seeks dismissal of Germack’s claims *in totem*
7 based on the familiar grounds of lack of physical loss or damage, lack of independent grounds for
8 coverage in a Civil Authority provision, and presence of a Virus exclusion. *Id.*, Def.’s Mot. for
9 Summ. J., Dkt. No. 35.
10

11 2. Disposition

12 Germack’s Policy does not provide coverage for all of the reasons already stated above.
13 *See Germack*, Decl. of Jeremy Fullenwider, Ex. B, No. 20-cv-0061, Dkt. No. 36-2 (“Germack
14 Policy”). Its terms for Business Income coverage require “direct physical loss of or damage to
15 property at the described premises.” *Id.* at 12. Similarly, the Policy’s Civil Authority provision
16 applies only where “an action of Civil Authority . . . prohibits access to the described premises
17 because of direct physical loss of or damage to property, other than at the described premises.” *Id.*
18 at 14. Finally, the Policy includes an applicable Virus or Bacteria exclusion. *Id.* at 31.
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20 As such, the Court will grant Dentists’ Mot for Summary Judgment and deny its Motion to
21 Dismiss as moot.
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1 **I. Defendant The Travelers Companies, Inc. (20-cv-00597)**

2 1. Case Background

3 Prior to consolidation, six cases sought to recover against three Travelers subsidiaries.⁷¹
4 These matters were consolidated under the *Nguyen* case. *Nguyen*, Corrected Stipulated Mot. and
5 Order, No. 20-cv-00597, Dkt. No. 33.

6 After consolidation, all of the Travelers Plaintiffs filed a joint Complaint, which includes
7 no Extra-Contractual Claims. *Id.*, Consolidated Am. Class Action Compl., Dkt. No. 35
8 (“Consolidated Travelers Compl.”). Travelers filed a single Motion to Dismiss this Complaint.
9 *Id.*, Defs.’ Revised Mot. to Dismiss the Consolidated Am. Class Action Compl., Dkt. No. 53. This
10 Motion included the familiar grounds of lack of direct physical loss or damage, lack of independent
11 Civil Authority coverage, and an applicable Virus exclusion. *Id.* at 7–17.

12 2. Disposition

13 Reviewing the Travelers Plaintiffs’ policies,⁷² the Policies contain the familiar requirement
14 for “direct physical loss of or damage to” covered property. *Nguyen* Policy at 165–66. The
15 Policies’ Civil Authority extension is also contingent on direct physical loss or damage. *Id.* at 178.
16 Finally, the Policies contain an applicable Virus or Bacteria exclusion. *Id.* at 290.
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22 ⁷¹ See *Nguyen v. Travelers Cas. Ins. Co. of Am.*, No. 20-cv-00597; *Fox v. Travelers Cas. Ins. Co. of Am.*, No. 20-cv-
23 00598; *Hsue v Travelers Cas. Ins. Co. of Am.*, 20-cv-00622; *Kashner v. Travelers Indem. Co. of Am.*, No. 20-cv-
24 00625; *Stan’s Bar-B-Q LLC v. The Charter Oak Fire Ins. Co.*, 20-cv-00613; *Bath v. Travelers Cas. Ins. Co. of Am.*,
25 No. 20-cv-05489.

⁷² All of the policies are identical in their relevant aspects. See Consolidated Travelers Compl. ¶ 27. As such, the Court will exclusively refer to the policy of Jennifer B Nguyen DDS PLLC. *Nguyen*, Defs.’ Mot. to Dismiss the Consolidated Am. Class Action Compl., Ex. A, No. 20-cv-00597, Dkt. No. 44-1 (“*Nguyen* Policy”).

As such, the Court will grant Travelers’ Motion to Dismiss.

J. Defendant Tri-State Insurance Company of Minnesota (20-cv-01176)

1. Case Background

Only one business, La Cocina de Oaxaca, advances claims against Tri-State Insurance Company. *La Cocina de Oaxaca LLC v. Tri-State Ins. Co. of Minn.*, 20-cv-01176. La Cocina’s Complaint does not include any Extra-Contractual Claims. *See id.*, Compl.–Class Action, Dkt. No. 1. Tri-State moved to dismiss this Complaint on January 15, 2021, *id.*, Def. Tri-State Ins. Co. of Minn.’s Motion to Dismiss the Compl., Dkt. No. 45 (“Tri-State’s Mot. to Dismiss”), and La Cocina participated in the Omnibus Response, *id.*, Pls.’ Omnibus Opp’n to Defs.’ Mots. to Dismiss, Dkt. No. 52.

Tri-State’s Motion includes all the familiar arguments of lack of direct physical loss and lack of coverage under a Civil Authority provision. Tri-State’s Mot. to Dismiss at 7–16.

2. Disposition

La Cocina’s Policy utilizes the familiar “direct physical loss of or damage to” covered property to trigger coverage. Tri-State’s Mot. to Dismiss, Ex. A at 96. The Policy’s Civil Authority provision also requires physical loss or damage. *Id.* at 114 (“When a Covered Cause of Loss causes damage to property other than property at the described premises. . .”); *id.* (“The action of civil authority is taken in response to dangerous physical conditions of the Covered Cause of Loss that caused damage. . .”); *id.* at 132 (“Covered Causes of Loss means direct physical loss unless the loss is excluded or limited in this policy.”).

For all the reasons previously stated, the Court finds that La Cocina’s Policy fails to provide coverage. The Court, therefore, will grant Tri-State’s Motion to Dismiss.

VI. CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, the Court ORDERS as follows:

A. ASPEN LODGING GROUP LLC V. AFFILIATED FM INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 20-cv-01038:

1. Vancouver Clinic's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment, Dkt. No. 33, is DENIED
2. Vancouver Clinic's Request for Judicial Notice, Dkt. No. 35, is DENIED as MOOT.
3. Affiliated FM's Cross-Motion for Partial Summary Judgment against Vancouver Clinic, Dkt. No. 36, is GRANTED.
4. Affiliated FM's Cross-Motion for Partial Summary Judgment against Aspen Lodging, Dkt. No. 39, is GRANTED.
5. Aspen Lodging's Motion for Partial Summary Judgement, Dkt. No. 42, is DENIED.
6. Aspen Lodging's Motion for Judicial Notice, Dkt. No. 44, is DENIED as MOOT.
7. This matter is DISMISSED with Prejudice.

B. MARLER V. ASPEN AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 20-cv-00616:

1. Aspen American's Motion to Dismiss Consolidated Class Action Complaint and Tabaraie Complaint, Dkt. No. 51, is GRANTED.
2. This matter is DISMISSED with Prejudice.

C. MCCULLOCH V. VALLEY FORGE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 20-cv-00809:

1. CNA's Motion to Dismiss Complaints, Dkt. No. 50, is GRANTED.
2. This matter is DISMISSED with Prejudice.

D. VITA COFFEE LLC V. FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 20-cv-01079:

1. Fireman's Fund's Motion to Dismiss, Dkt. No. 10, is GRANTED.

2. United Policyholders, National Independent Venue Association, and Washington Hospitality Association's Motion for Leave to Appear as *Amici Curiae* in Support of Vita Coffee's Opposition to Defendant's Motion to Dismiss, Dkt. No. 18, is DENIED as MOOT.
 3. Fireman's Fund's Consolidated Motion to Dismiss the Complaints of Worthy Hotels, Inc. and Naccarato Restaurant Group, Inc., Dkt. No. 41, is GRANTED.
 4. Fireman's Fund's Motion to Dismiss Weimac LLC's Complaint, Dkt. No. 51, is GRANTED.
 5. This matter is DISMISSED with Prejudice.
- E. CABALLERO V. MASSACHUSETTS BAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 20-cv-05437:
1. Massachusetts Bay's Rule 12 Motions against Plaintiff's First Amended Complaint, Dkt. No. 56, is GRANTED.
 2. This matter is DISMISSED with Prejudice.
- F. CHORAK V. HARTFORD CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 20-cv-00627:
1. Hartford's Motion to Dismiss and Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings, Dkt. No. 56, is GRANTED.
 2. This matter is DISMISSED with Prejudice.
- G. PACIFIC ENDODONTICS PS V. OHIO CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 20-cv-00620:
1. Liberty Mutual's Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings, Dkt. No. 46, is GRANTED.
 2. This matter is DISMISSED with Prejudice.
- H. GERMACK V. DENTISTS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 20-cv-00661:
1. Dentists' Motion to Strike and Dismiss all Class Action Allegations in Plaintiff's Complaint, Dkt. No. 11, is DENIED as MOOT.
 2. Dentists' Motion for Summary Judgment, Dkt. No. 35, is GRANTED.
 3. This matter is DISMISSED with Prejudice.

1 I. NGUYEN V. TRAVELERS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY OF
2 AMERICA, No. 20-cv-00597:

3 1. Travelers' Revised Motion to Dismiss the Consolidated Amended Class
4 Action Complaint, Dkt. No. 53, is GRANTED.


5 2. This matter is DISMISSED with Prejudice.

6 J. *LA COCINA DE OAXACA LLC V. TRI-STATE INSURANCE COMPANY OF*
7 *MINNESOTA*, No. 20-cv-01176:

8 1. Tri-State's Motion to Dismiss the Complaint, Dkt. No. 45, is GRANTED.

9 2. This matter is DISMISSED with Prejudice.

10 DATED this 28th day of May, 2021.

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12 BARBARA J. ROTHSTEIN
13 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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